FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN ON NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PY011720 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (NA) -- President-elect Raul Alfonsin today denied here that he will appoint Argentine personalities or political party leaders to diplomatic posts abroad. He also noted that he is "very satisfied" with the appointments in the Senate, where the UCR [Radical Civic Union] is in a minority, noting that "the important thing is for senators to act patriotically."

Alfonsin, who reported that he will call an extraordinary congressional session on 12 December, noted that he is optimistic about achieving a prompt solution to the Beagle conflict, and improving the situation of prices. He also said that he will greet former constitutional Presidents Isabel Peron and Arturo Frondizi at the National Congress after the swearing-in ceremony.

Alfonsin held an "informal" meeting last night at the Hotel Panamericano with Government House reporters so that he could greet and get to know some of the professionals who are accredited to the executive branch.

Alfonsin, who was accompanied by his advisers, noted that he will convoke an extraordinary session of Congress that may last until the end of March to discuss important draft laws that will be issued "immediately" after he assumes power. He added that it is imperative for the new government to have a new ministries law which must set up eight ministries in keeping with what is established in the Constitution, instead of ten.

However, he said that he believes that some secretariats should be granted the rank of ministry, such as the Culture, Science, and Technical Secretariat, and that the Justice Ministry should continue to have this hierarchy in view of its importance. He said that since this is a "very serious" issue, it was discussed with President Bignone so that his government may rely on this important law.

Alfonsin denied all rumors about alleged disagreements with the UCR regarding the appointment of Dante Caputo as foreign minister. He added: "I have seen some press reports, but I can assure you that there is absolutely nothing in this regard."

Answering a question, Alfonsin said that "for the time being no decision has been made" regarding the appointment of military leaders. He noted that "this subject must be studied."

Answering a question, Alfonsin said that "I have not thought of appointing personalties, or political leaders to diplomatic posts." However, he did not answer the question about rumors stating that he will offer Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron the Argentine Embassy in Spain.

Moreover, Alfonsin also noted that he shared the "optimism" of his envoy to Chile about a prompt solution of the southern conflict with Chile, but he said he doubted this would be achieved before the end of the year, adding that the decision that is adopted must be approved by Congress.

Regarding cabinet meetings, the president-elect said that "they will take place when the circumstances demand." He also announced that he plans to hold meetings "to discuss each area of responsibility separately."

He also promised to hold periodic meetings with journalists and noted that he will start his daily activities at Government House at 0800 and that depending on the circumstances he will end them about 2100. Alfonsin said: "Our government activities must be clear." Therefore, "I wish to provide all possible information because this will generate discussion and the participation of all, which is what we want."

LABOR MINISTER-DESIGNATE INTERVIEWED ON UNIONS

PY012253 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Interview granted by Argentine Labor Minister-designate Antonio Mucci to unidentified journalists on 30 November -- place not given]

[Text] [Question] Are you concerned about the fact that the two labor confederations cannot reach an agreement to merge?

[Answer] I am not concerned about that. I am concerned about the way in which the labor sector functions internally, that is, about the democratization of the labor unions going from the grassroots to the leadership. My concern, for example, is that workers be given a chance to vote democratically and with guarantees. The rest are mere formalities or issues of secondary importance. Many times I have said, and I repeat myself, that the labor union career is a career that starts at the grassroots. Before entering a university one must first go to primary and then to secondary school. Likewise, to become a national labor union leader, one must first be a grassroots delegate, a leader of a first degree of organization, a member of the federation and then the important stage as delegate or leader of the General Labor Federation [CGT].

[Question] Will it be possible to elect these delegates through the direct vote of the member unions?

[Answer] I am convinced that it will be possible. Don't ask me if it will be possible, because I am convinced that it will be. We are going to enact a law that we will implement; moreover, we have not invented anything new. We are merely organizing the labor union movement according to the classic pattern which all civilized democracies adopt.

[Question] Minister Mucci, don't you think you might meet some opposition in this regard?

[Answer] Of course I will, but that is what the struggle in a democracy is about. Nobody expects everyone to think the same way. Nobody can expect everyone to think the way that he does. But, in the free game of democracy, the one that gives his opinion in the end is the one that votes, and the workers are the ones who vote. I am here merely to voice the workers' decisions. Therefore, I repeat, I do not care who wins an election, nor am I interested in their political shade. All I am interested in is that the winner be highly representative, and this I will only get at the grassroots.

The chance must be given to people between 30 and 35 years of age who are working in the factories and workshops and who have not had the opportunity to reach positions of leadership. I think that this is one of the main things we must take into account and, of course, those who already hold leadership positions should revalidate their titles. That is, if they already have the votes of the union members, we will respect them as we have always respected those who legitimately hold a legally acquired right.

[Question] Some people believe that Mucci wants a Radical CGT.

[Answer] Not at all: I do not want a Radical CGT, neither do I want a Peronist CGT. I want a CGT that will be pluralist, democratic, one in which all workers may coexist free of discrimination based on ideology. The CGT unites the workers because of their condition as salary earners in order to defend their professional interests, not because of their political ideologies, which are to be discussed within the respective political parties.

NAPOLI ELECTED TO HEAD RADICAL BLOC IN SENATE

PY011110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0315 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (TELAM) -- Senator Oscar Napoli, of Rio Negro Province, this evening was elected president of the Radical bloc in the Senate, while Senator Antonio Berhongaray of La Pampa Province was elected first vice president, and Hector Velazquez, of Misiones, second vice president.

Ricardo Laferrere (Entre Rios) was elected first secretary, Luis Leon (Chaco) second secretary, Humberto Sigal (Chubut) third secretary, and Miguel Mathos Escori Uela (Mendoza) fourth secretary. Juan Trilla, of the Federal Capital, was elected treasurer of the Radical bloc in the Senate.

PROSECUTOR FILES NO CHARGES IN RATTENBACH LEAK

PY011135 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1905 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Nov (NA) -- Federal Prosecutor Daniel Piotti has not "up to this moment" found any cause to bring charges for the publication of the Malvinas Commission Report, and has expressed "serious doubts" that the document could be classified as a "military secret" in the wake of revelations which at one time were made by General Benjamin Rattenbach and Brigadier Carlos Rey.

Piotti's findings are included in a reply which he submitted to Judge Jaime Lucas Lennon, who had instructed him to file charges for the publication of the report. Since he found no evidence to file charges, Piotti asked Judge Lennon to provide more precise information regarding the case, as well as reasons for considering the report a military secret. Although admitting the report's classification as secret, Piotti argued that the report itself is no proof that its publication "jeopardizes the nation's security, defense, or foreign relations."

HAVANA CITES SECRET REPORT ON FALKLANDS CONFLICT

PA011458 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The Argentine military commanders are to blame for aiding Great Britain during the Malvinas conflict by sending ill-trained, ill-equipped, and undernourished troops, and by choosing the worst time of the year to invade that archipelago in 1982. This is the conclusion of the Rattenbach Report, which serves as a basis for the recently initiated trial against the military commanders who were responsible for the invasion of the Malvinas.

The final part of this document, considered the most secret in Argentina, was published today by the weekly SIETE DIAS, despite the risk it ran of being prosecuted for publishing it.

The Argentine military government's basic error, the document adds, was believing that there would be no fighting against British troops after the invasion and that the United States would mediate to avoid armed conflict. Consequently, Argentina did not have alternative plans, and after Margaret Thatcher's government sent a powerful combat force to the Malvinas, they had to improvise a defense of the islands, the Rattenbach Report states.

The document accuses former President Leopoldo Galtieri and Admiral Isaac Anaya of committing crimes penalized by death or life imprisonment under the military code, and accuses Admiral [title as heard] Basilio Lami Dozo, chief of the Air Force, of actions that could cost him a long sentence.

CASTRO MADERO ON NECESSITY OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

PY011810 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Interview with Argentine Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, with Roberto Maidana on the "28 Millones" program -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good evening, Mr Castro Madero. How are you?

[Answer] Good evening, how do you do?

[Question] You are now about to leave your post, I understand.

[Answer] Yes, in a few days I will leave the post after almost 8 years as head of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA].

[Question] Was it on 18 November that the sensational news on the mastering of the uranium enrichment technology was announced?

[Answer] Exactly, that was the date.

[Question] Was it necessary to achieve this?

[Answer] Yes, it was necessary, first because the country has grown in the international field, and the policy adopted by the country, which clashes with those of the great powers, has been strengthened. Second, I feel that the nuclear aspect is very important in all international relations, and so, this technology is a fundamental tool for Argentina's foreign policy. This is true in the political aspect. In aspects related to development and to the commitment of the CNEA, we must stress, first of all, that we can now rest assured that our reactor, which produces radioisotopes, and which supplies most of the local market, will be able to continue functioning smoothly. We can say the same thing about our uranium enrichment reactor, which is used for research and for training personnel in the nuclear field.

[Question] The decision that was adopted is accompanied by something that can only be seen in movies or mystery novels: the rigorous secrecy. Why was it so secret?

[Answer] This is a point which deserves some explanation, because perhaps it may affect the CNEA, which has always carried out all its activities openly, and with access to all. But for this project, secrecy has been essential. It began in 1978, under very tough policy against the nuclear proliferation program led by the Carter administration. At that time, we were building the Embalse nuclear plant.

We did not have the heavy water, and we were many years short of the conclusion of the program. The enrichment of uranium is a very touchy program that was subject to clear discrimination. That is, that countries such as ours were prevented from reaching this technology. The revelation of the enrichment program could have caused problems, and we could have been pressured to abandon this project through restrictions on the supply of material. I remember, for example, that only recently I had to carry out personal negotiations because the United States had refused to sell us a computer to replace the old one that we had in the atomic plant in Bariloche, a computer which is used exclusively for the scientific development of Argentina.

[Question, interrupting] Excuse me, sir...

[Answer] There is another important point. Had I announced at that time that we were working on the uranium enrichment program, I think that there would have been many faces filled with anger, with skepticism, of people who would have said that such a project would be ridiculous, that we would never succeed, and so forth. And it would also have raised expectations, because the project also entailed some risks, some problems to be solved, and demanded also the development of new technologies, which if not achieved, could imply the loss of the CNEA's prestige.

[Question] How much did the project cost?

[Answer] During the 5 years of its development, it cost $62 million, in addition to the budget assigned by the executive branch to the CNEA.

[Question] Do these $64 million [as heard] have anything to do with the foreign debt?

[Answer] Of these $64 million, 85 percent was paid with Argentine money to Argentine enterprises. Only 15 percent was imported.

[Question] Now, everyone is asking whether, after so much secrecy, after so much effort for many years, and knowing of its political value, as you said, are we not going to feel like saying to the world: You better watch out, because if you don't behave, we are going to make the bomb?

[Answer] No. The idea that Argentina can make the atomic bomb is absolutely preposterous. You know perfectly well that the most absurd thing is to have the atomic bomb because...

[Question, interrupting] Do you know how many absurd, useless things exist?

[Answer] Yes, but many other countries have the atomic bomb because they have been lured into the trap, and they cannot stop now, because they are fighting for supremacy and are using enormous amounts of money and human resources in this activity, which is absolutely useless and nonproductive. Just imagine how foolish it would be for Argentina to follow this position, because in developing the atomic bomb, it would be inviting or provoking other countries to do the same, not to remain at a lower level, and would turn this continent, which is free of nuclear weapons, into a zone of enormous danger. It would also force us to make very high investments.

[Question] Do you think that this project may have a negative impact on the new government, politically speaking?

[Answer] Absolutely not. To the contrary, in my opinion, the new government is receiving a tool of great value for Argentina's foreign policy and also for handling current Argentine problems.

YOUTHS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S. POLICY IN C.A.

PY302253 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2249 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Nov (DYN) -- Some 7,000 members of the Movement of Political Youth tonight expressed their strong protest against the preparations for military intervention being made along Nicaragua's borders, and against U.S. interventionism in Central America. The protest demonstration was staged in front of the U.S. Embassy, and embassy officials refused to accept a document which the demonstrators wanted to deliver. The document, prepared by the Youth Committee of Solidarity with Nicaragua, states that the enemies of Nicaragua are the same ones who were hostile to Argentina during the Malvinas war, namely, the U.S. imperialists and their allies. The document calls on all Argentine youth to reciprocate Nicaragua's demonstration of solidarity with Argentina during the conflict with Great Britain. After stating that a peaceful solution to the Central American problems is preferable, it urges the incoming constitutional government to condemn the Reagan administration's policy toward that region.

The march toward the U.S. Embassy started out at 1900 [2200 GMT] from Plaza Italia, 1 hour after the scheduled time, and it was headed by a contingent of the Intransigent and Communist Youths. Delegations of the Justicialist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Workers Party, and the Movement Toward Socialism participated in the march. The UCR [Radical Civic Union] was represented by a small number of its sympathizers, who stood under a banner hung over the sidewalk by the Zoo.

Some marchers burned a U.S. flag on Colombia Street, in front of the embassy garden, and disbanded after singing lines of the Argentine national anthem. There were no incidents, but epithets addressed to the policemen guarding the embassy's entrance were heard as the crowd disbanded.

AIRLINE STRIKE AFFECTS ALL AIRPORTS IN COUNTRY

Flights Cancelled

PY281159 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2032 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (EFE) -- The international and domestic flights of "Aerolineas Argentinas" have been interrupted because of a strike at all the country's airports. At noon today, the airline company announced the cancellation of today's flights to Madrid, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro. The Aerolineas Argentinas personnel had been carrying out partial strikes to demand a wage increase, but today's strike was total because of "the lack of response" from the company's directors. At the airports, crowds of people are trying to have other companies endorse their tickets, but most flights are already booked. Spokesmen for the company personnel stated that "if we do not receive an answer, we will continue the strike" tomorrow, Monday.

Agreement Ends Strike

PY291129 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0227 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (DYN) -- Aerolineas Argentinas tonight reported that its domestic, regional, and international flights will resume at 0600 Tuesday as a result of an agreement reached with the striking ground staff. In an official communique, the company said only that the agreement had been reached with the intervention of "the competent authorities."

MIR REFUTES PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO'S ACCUSATION

PY010219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1849 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] La Paz, 30 Nov (EFE) -- The Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR) today denied the accusation made by President Siles Zuazo that it is conspiring against the democratic process. Oscar Eid Franco, member of the National Directorate of the MIR, which is headed by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, branded the declaration of Siles Zuazo to the French newspaper L'HUMANITE as "unfounded." He noted that the statement is untrue and that "it is detrimental to the country's image abroad."

The MIR leader said that his party "is not promoting any movement against the democratic process, nor is it adopting attitudes putting the continuity of the state of law in jeopardy. He said that the MIR had only proposed that Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora assume the country's leadership as a political alternative to the "ineptness and misgovernment" of the current administration headed by Siles Zuazo.

Franco said that the current economic situation is deteriorating, and it can thus make room for a coup, a move that his party will fight against.

President Siles Zuazo accused the MIR of being involved in a conspiracy to oust him and of "encouraging an illegitimate presidential succession" by proposing that Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora assume the country's leadership.

ENAF TO SELL WHITE TIN TO USSR, CSSR

PY301820 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The National Smelting Enterprise [ENAF] will negotiate the sale of white tin to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia at very advantageous prices for our country. This statement was made by ENAF manager (Jorge Caldimontes), who added that negotiations with these two countries are in an advanced stage. He went on to say that these negotiations will allow our country to sign contracts for the sale of national white tin to these markets without any restrictions.

Asked about the amount of white tin that could be sold to these countries, (Caldimontes) said that the amount has not yet been established, but that it would be rather considerable.

NEW AD LEADER DEMANDS PINOCHET'S RESIGNATION

PY011240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 30 Nov (AFP) -- Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos, new president of the opposition Democratic Alliance [AD] today stated that the Chilean military regime has failed in its attempt to find a political opening and that the only way to overcome the crisis is the resignation of President Augusto Pinochet.

Lagos stated that the government has failed in its attempts to find a civilized solution to the crisis. Lagos was referring to the opening process undertaken 3 months ago by Interior Minister and political leader of the cabinet Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

Within this climate of greater flexibility, Jarpa held talks with AD leaders, at the request of the Catholic Church, but the dialogue was suspended in the beginning of October when the opposition leaders demanded a timetable for the reestablishment of democracy.

Lagos said, we have come to the conclusion that the only alternative for Chile is the change of the military regime, and the change of the military regime must begin with the resignation of the president of the republic.

Lagos assumed the presidency of AD under the rotation system established by the parties which make up the opposition coalition: the Chilean Republican Right, the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Radical Party, and the Socialist Party.

CNI DIRECTOR SCORES SOVIET-SPONSORED TERRORISM

PY011350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] CNI [National Intelligence Center] Director Humberto Gordon Rubio has stated that the USSR earmarks millions of dollars for terrorist actions in Chile.

General Gordon also responded to those people who are requesting the dissolution of the organization that he heads and also denounce illegal treatment of detainees. He also said that communists took advantage of the regrettable immolation of Sebastian Acevedo, a worker in Concepcion, to unleash a slanderous campaign against the security services.

Regarding alleged illegal treatment, he said that the constant verification by the pertinent organizations of the orders and instructions given to the CNI make it impossible to practice these methods, which are common under Marxist regimes.

As for the arrests by the CNI, he said that he periodically gives specific instructions that the CNI agents must identify themselves in all the missions entrusted to them. Referring to the CNI raids, he said that they are carried out on orders of the Interior Ministry.

Gordon also said that the Soviet Marxist communism always profits from dramatic situations. In this regard he quoted a paragraph in chapter 7, page 39 of the "Political and Psychological Manual" composed by [former] KGB head Yuriy Andropov, which states: Slander is the main, most effective and most far-reaching political and psychological weapon. National leaders, institutions, customs, and heroes must be constantly and systematically defamed. This is the main function of Communist Party members in general and it constitutes a political and psychological (?model).

Similarly, he said that the terrorists who act in Chile are trained by Soviet instructors in Libya, Prague, the GDR, Cuba, and in other countries under the aegis of the USSR.

The CNI chief concluded by stating that the USSR earmarks approximately $400 million yearly for armed propaganda and for terrorist actions in the Western world, particularly in Latin America, where Chile is one of its main targets.

'SUBVERSIVES' BOMB RAILROAD; PYLON COLLAPSES

PY011210 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] [Word indistinct] Marxist subversives have detonated explosives along a stretch of railroad [words indistinct].

The terrorist attack was carried out at 2240 last night against the northern railroad line in Renca, (6) km from Santiago.

A high tension pylon that collapsed because of the explosion interrupted train traffic for a few minutes.

HAVANA CITES CONDEMNATION OF POLICE 'BRUTALITY'

PA010030 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Local newspapers have reported that the Chilean fascist regime's police detained four persons, whom they beat, during a demonstration in Santiago, Chile. The students were demanding the abolition of the National Information Center.

According to the newspapers, the four students who were arrested, three of whom are women, were beaten and dragged by the police through a downtown street in the area where the demonstration took place.

Other dispatches stated that the Democratic Alliance has officially decided to hold four rallies in the first half of December, in some of Santiago's most populated neighborhoods. The purpose of the rallies is to demand the reestablishment of the democratic system.

Meanwhile, the Chilean Catholic Church has condemned police brutality unleashed against the people. If there is need for such repressive measures, it confirms that there is a problem in the regime.

HAVANA ON PROTEST AGAINST NEW MINING LAW

PA012258 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Some 10,000 persons who jammed the Caupolican Theatre Complex in Santiago de Chile expressed their repudiation of the mining law that the fascist military regime intends to enact on 13 December. The law grants full and irrevocable concessions to multinational companies to exploit and market Chilean copper.

During the rally, Manuel Bustos, president of the National Labor Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Nacional Sindical], stressed: Cooper is our main natural resource. To surrender it to foreign interests, is to surrender our national sovereignty. The workers, he continued, will not remain unperturbed in the face of this grave violation of our sovereignty. We will take appropriate action to protect our future, our children's future, and the future of our fatherland, he said.

The union leader's address was followed by shouts of: We can feel it! We can feel it! Allende is among us! Bustos announced that a national labor meeting will be held soon in order to organize a general strike against the new mining law.

Former presidential candidate Radomiro Tomic also addressed the crowd assembled at the Caupolican Theatre, stating that this legislation will grant the transnationals such excessive privileges that it will be impossible to implement any state policy on copper.

Chile's leading cooper mines were nationalized in 1971 during the administration of President Salvador Allende, who was deposed 2 years later in a military coup plotted by the CIA.

ELN ANNOUNCES BETANCUR TO BE RELEASED 7 DEC

PA011439 Paris AFP in Spanish 1418 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Bogota, 1 Dec (AFP) -- The pro-Castro Army of National Liberation (ELN) has released a communique -- the third in 10 days -- announcing that it will release magistrate Jaime Betancur, Colombian President Belisario Betancur's younger brother, on Wednesday. In a message sent at dawn today to the local newspaper El BOGOTANO along with five color photographs of the hostage, the ELN announced that he will be released after a vigil of silence for peace that will be held at noon on Wednesday, 7 December, throughout the country.

The group, which on 22 November kidnapped Betancur, a 53-year-old jurist and university professor, also indicated that "Dr Betancur is in good physical and psychological condition, as can be seen from the enclosed pictures." In one of the photographs published today by the newspaper, Betancur can be seen playing chess with a hooded person. In another of the pictures, he is seen reading a paper.

FARC GUERRILLAS AMBUSH ARMED FORCES PATROL

PA302003 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Medellin -- Two soldiers were killed and one warrant officer was wounded in a guerrilla ambush between [words indistinct] yesterday at the same place where, 5 days ago, a column of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, killed two ranchers and abducted another.

CARACOL has learned from military sources that the exact place where the rebel attack took place was La Argelia farm. A Bombona Battalion patrol that was tracking a group of more than 150 rebels was ambushed by the insurgents, who killed 2 soldiers and wounded a warrant officer.

BRIEFS

MILITARY PROMOTIONS -- During a ceremony at the Military Club, Colonels Farok Yanine Diaz and Gabriel Ponton Laverde were promoted to the rank of brigadier general; ship-of-the-line Captains German Rodriguez Quiroga, Jorge Gonzalez Echeverry, Jose Antonio Villamizar Hernandez, and Gustavo Adolfo Angel Mejia to the rank of rear admiral; Marine Corps Colonel Eduardo Pedraza Neira to the rank of brigadier general; and Air Force Colonel Miguel Alberto Melendez Gomez to the rank of brigadier general. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Nov 83 p 8A PA]

BUDGET DEFICIT -- The Comptroller General's Office has reported that as of September 30, 1983 the deficit in the national budget was 102,579,000,000 pesos. Expenditures were 277,535,000,000 pesos, while regular available funds totaled 174,956,000,000 pesos. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Nov 83 p 1 PA]

NEWLY ELECTED LIMA MAYOR INTERVIEWED

PY010208 Lima Cadena Nacional del Peru Television in Spanish 0230 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Interview with Alfonso Barrantes, the newly elected mayor of Lima, by an unidentified reporter in Ica; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Dr Barrantes, as is publicly known, you are virtually the new mayor of Lima. You will have to face many problems, some of them demanding immediate solutions. Your campaign promise of providing breakfast for 1 million children was perhaps the one most harshly criticized by your opponents. How will this program be implemented?

[Barrantes] Well, rather than criticized, this promise was actually referred to in a way that widened the credibility gap and promoted skepticism in our country. We will fulfill this promise, which is our main campaign promise, with the help of public and private institutions, both foreign and domestic.

[Reporter] Dr Barrantes, you have been a public figure for many years. The fact that you were elected Lima mayor has greatly expanded your fame. Aren't you a bit dazzled by the flashbulbs and lights that have been perhaps a little too intense the last few days?

[Barrantes] Lights make me feel hot, and this, at times, stimulates sweat glands. But to me, there is a kind of heat that does not stimulate the sweat glands. This kind of heat, which encourages me to continue in the struggle, is the fervor, the expectation, and the hope of the people of Lima and the Peruvian people, who have been the real winners of the elections. At the same time, they have assumed the responsibility of working with me in the implementation of the program that we proposed during the electoral campaign.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the fervor you are talking about prevails here in CADE-83 [Annual Executives Convention - 1983] at Las Dunas Hotel in Ica?

[Barrantes] That's right. In addition, this is the third time I am attending a meeting of this kind. This proves that I am not an ogre and that Peruvian businessmen, who have always been aware of my conduct and ideas, were kind enough to invite me in spite of the existing disagreements. It also proves that despite such differences, it is also possible [Barrantes changes thought], the metropolitan council has maintained and will continue to maintain very good relations with this major sector, which undoubtedly has a role to play in our development.

[Reporter] Dr Barrantes, a few minutes ago I heard you say that, before anything else, you want to begin by being the mayor of Lima. However, you and other leftist representatives have asked for the resignation of the cabinet in the wake of the election results. Before the election was held, a great deal was said as to whether it was a political or a municipal event, or whether it was a referendum. Aren't you politicizing the results of the elections a bit?

[Barrantes] Look, politicization occurs regardless of the will of those who are afraid of politics and of those who, like us, regard politics as a teaching practice. This we learned from Jose Carlos Mariate. The opposition has won such an overwhelming victory that the cabinet just cannot continue to be the same. Moreover, this has nothing to do with the respect that we feel for the personal qualifications of cabinet members. It was reported this morning that the president began the recomposition of the cabinet. I believe he has thus paid heed to this attitude of the people, who have openly and unquestionably rejected his policy.

[Reporter] Then you say that the cabinet must resign. Who will be the new cabinet members? Should the new cabinet include all political trends within our country? Would the United Left (IU) agree to have representatives in a cabinet of national unity?

[Barrantes] Well, the Constitution sets forth that this decision must be made by the president.

[Reporter] Let us suppose that the president offers cabinet seats to the IU. Would the IU agree to that?

[Barrantes] Look, I never pass judgment on mere assumptions. I'd rather not give an opinion while there is no such proposal.

[Reporter] Dr Barrantes, everybody has recognized, both before and above all after this election, that one of your greatest political merits may have been that you have managed to unite a comglomerate of leftist parties that have different views on several issues. They have united behind you, and to some extent, behind a platform. Now that you have been elected mayor of Lima, will the left manage to continue being united until the elections scheduled for 1985?

[Barrantes] Well, first, I have not changed, I remain the same. Second, I will continue to strive, as I always have, to preserve unity within the left. However, this time this effort has become the duty of each and every one of the members of the parties comprising the IU. Furthermore, this is a task that must be undertaken by those who, like me, do not engage in partisan politics, but who have for a long time committed themselves to working for the unity of the poor in urban and rural areas. The 1985 elections are very near. I am sure that no cracks will appear. The secretaries general of the IU parties have reiterated their decision to remain IU members, to strengthen it, and to open it to other parties that could invigorate, strengthen, and improve its structure. Here is the Socialist Revolutionary Party secretary general, who can attest to that unanimous willingness of all IU parties.

[Reporter] I am not in doubt about the IU parties' unanimous willingness to maintain unity, because unity has led them to this electoral victory. What I do doubt is that the left will find a candidate enjoying the same support that you have not only among independent voters but also among the leftist parties themselves. If no appropriate candidate is found, will you resign your post of Lima mayor to run for the presidency in the 1980 elections [as heard]? Will you try to move to your neighbor's seat?

[Barantes] I will give you the same answer I gave to a previous question. I do not want to say anything about plans for the future. I have assumed a responsibility, and I will meet it. I am a disciplined man, and therefore, I will respect the decision made by the committees and the rank and file.

[Reporter] In any case, you do not rule out that possibility?

[Barrantes] Well, no possibility shluld be ruled out. The political game involves several possibilities.

[Reporter] Dr Barrantes, you have just said that this country has always been under rightist governments. Do you think the 12-year military regime was a rightist governments?

[Barrantes] It was a reformist government that, as I have said, imposed some major changes like the elimination of latifundio, which was the most serious setback for our development.

We disagreed with the authoritatrian attitude that the government adopted during the first stage of the military administration. That is why many of us did not support that regime.

[Reporter] Dr Barrantes, we have talked about your trip to Europe. Will you travel to the socialist countries and the USSR to gain the support that might be extended to a socialist mayor?

[Barrantes] No, I will not visit any socialist countries. I will visit Italy, and obviously, I will greet Rome's socialist communist mayor, and I will also visit His Holiness the Pope. I will then travel to Sweden, the Netherlands, France, Spain, and the United States.

[Reporter] Dr Barrantes, you have refused to talk about what might happen in the future, except for what concerns your duties as mayor. Have you also declined to comment on what might happen in 1985, or whether you will run for president. That is a negative attitude from the political viewpoint. For example, Mariategui projected his ideas, imagined what would happen in the future. This election has also been said to be a general rehearsal for 1985. How do you assess the election results in the face of the general elections scheduled for 1985?

[Barrantes] Look, I project my ideas like Mariategui did. He set our course: Peru will be a socialist country. It will be made socialist by the heroism of its people. It will not copy anyone. The Peruvian revolution will be totally Peruvian. I do not want to give an opinion on what may happen in 1985, because that will depend on circumstances, on an election. Our objective is perfectly well defined.

[Reporter] And the 1985 elections are not included in your objective?

[Barrantes] Our objective includes 1985, 1990, and 1995. What we do not want for Peru is a pendulum of alternate military dictatorships and constitutional governments. What we want is to strengthen a democratic process that can promote development without those irregularities.

[Reporter] The pendulum will not necessarily mean a civilian government followed by a military one. A different kind of violence can destroy democracy. During the campaign, you were told that you had referred to violence as a method to seize power, to displace the dominant classes that had been in power for 150 years. Now you are talking about 1985, 1990, and 1995. Does this mean that your position has changed?

[Barrantes] Despite the fact that only God and imbeciles do not change their mind, I remain faithful to my ideas. There is considerable speculation over the problem of violence.

[Reporter] Because we are too well aware of it, because the Shining Path movement detonates bombs almost every week?

[Barrantes] Exactly. However, another form of violence prevailed before the Shining Path appeared: injustice, in Peru and other countries. That some people should sponge off others is violence, that our children should be affected by malnutrition is violence.

[Reporter] And from your viewpoint, this form of violence justifies the Shining Path violence?

[Barrantes] Not at all.

[Reporter] Why doesn't it justify the Shining Path violence while it does justify other forms of violence?

[Barrantes] Because the violence that disregards the will of the people is neither fruitful nor democratic. Historically, the people have organized themselves and resorted to violence to counter violence coming from the upper class. I ask the bourgeoisie of today, or I will rather remind them that the French revolution was launched by the bourgeoisie, when it was a revolutionary class: How many people died in that revolution? But our middle class is not afraid of that, because it is over. The great historical changes, like the U.S. War of Independence weren't they violent? Didn't San Martin and Bolivar engage in violent actions to break the Spanish colonial yoke on the continent? Didn't their armies fight the conquerors, defeat them, and make us free? That is fruitful violence. But this violence marked by bomb blasts, which disregards the will of the people, is a blind, negative and antihistorical violence. That is why we are totally different from the Shining Path. There is no agreement whatsoever between us and the Shining Path. I also want to say that violence is Christian.

[Reporter] How is that?

[Barrantes] Christ resorted to violence to remove the merchants from the temple.

[Reporter] You belonged to the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] for 15 years. You then shifted to the Communist Party for a few years. For almost 20 years now, you have called yourself an independent Marxist. That is a great many years dedicated to politics. Is there anything Alfonso Barrantes is interested in besides political life?

[Barrantes] Aside from political life? Of course.

[Reporter] What is it?

[Barrantes] Love and beauty.

[Reporter] Why are you still single?

[Barrantes] Precisely because, since I love beauty, I have a pluralistic attitude from the viewpoint of my feelings.

HAVANA REPORTS PEASANT KILLINGS IN TWO PROVINCES

PA011423 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] In the Peruvian Province of Huanta, the police cold-bloodedly killed seven civilians, including three small children, in reprisal for the killings of two police officers. Reports state that the communique issued by the Ayacucho political-military command, which maintains that the persons killed were guerrillas, is totally false. The communique says that the victims had attempted to assault a police station in order to obtain arms. This communique is just another lie, because if they had indeed been guerrillas, they would have been armed, while the victims were unarmed when they were killed.

Meanwhile, the Peruvian interior minister has said that thus far he has received no information or report on the killing of 33 peasants in Soco. Likewise, nothing is known about the murder of 11 civilians in (?Totos). Both villages are in Ayacucho Province, and in both killings certain policemen have been accused of abusing authority.

HAVANA REPORTS ON GROWING LABOR UNREST

PA302112 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The workers of numerous government offices will stage a 24-hour strike today, while in Lima, unrest among health, judicial, and other workers is continuing. The organizers of the strike, which will be observed by 200,000 workers demanding wage increases and other benefits, warned that they will extend their strike if their demands are not satisfied.

During a march that ended at the government palace, 30,000 bank employees announced a strike for next Thursday to demand higher wages. Meanwhile, the National United Federation [Central Nacional Unificada] warned that the health workers, who have been on an indefinite strike for the last 17 days, will continue the strike despite threats of dismissal.

Completing their 3d week on strike are the judicial branch workers, as well as those from the Transportation and Communications Ministry and the Provincial Councils of Lima and Callao, where the employees of 30 district councils have already joined the strike.

The 1,700 workers of the (Dobb) chocolate and ice cream factory have been on strike for the past 6 days, while those at the Eterbi factory are staging a 48-hour strike.

PRESIDENT ALVAREZ DELIVERS ADDRESS TO NATION

PY020156 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Uruguayan President Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez' address to the nation on behalf of the government and Armed Forces on 1 December 1983 -- live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: The declaration read at a public meeting summoned by the traditional political parties and the Civic Union, held last Sunday, 27 November, ended with cheering for the fatherland, for freedom, for the republic, and for democracy. These words sound beautiful coming from democrats on behalf of our authentic political parties, but they sound hollow, usurped, and treacherous coming from a Marxist, the second candidate for senator for the Communist Party's list MIR No 1 [as heard] [referring to Uruguayan actor Alberto Candeau] who, nevertheless, was entrusted with the mission of reading the declaration on behalf of the organizers of the meeting, our glorious traditional parties.

The patriotic laurels of Rivera and Uribe, Sarabia's poncho and Valle's overcoat, with all their historical meaning, have been trampled on in the most nauseating manner. We have thus witnessed how the fatherland's symbols were openly displayed with banners and posters of the broad front, which is the same subversive-Marxist plot that in early 1971 was formed by deserters and disparagers of the traditional political parties with the purpose of displacing them and who, in collusion with the Tupamaros and subversion, tried to disrupt our way of life while the Uruguayan people and their institutions watched them defenseless and paralyzed in terror.

But let us go step by step. It must be pointed out that the reading of the declarations, as well as the holding of the meeting, undoubtedly proves that freedom of expression, free of any censorship or restrictions, exists in the country in keeping with the climate of peace, harmony, and tolerance which we seek to establish. The citizenry was summoned to support the principles of freedom, democracy, and work which are the basic principles of nationality and, therefore, are shared by all Uruguayans, their government, and their Armed Forces.

Nevertheless, and despite the fact that this event was organized by persons of traditional political leanings, the ceremony was centered on a grandstand where political leaders physically and ideologically mingled with leaders of parties which are not legally recognized, among them outstanding Marxists who belong to the so-called broad front, some of whom have been condemned for subversive and terrorist activities. This event brought to the Uruguayan people's minds a scene described in a tango written by Discepoles: a podium on which the assembled politicians looked like an irreverent jumble of goods displayed in a variety store window.

If one of the postulates of the event was the defense of democracy, how could the grandstand also have been occupied by those whose ideology has and continues to be democracy's worst enemy? It is incomprehensible that an attempt was made -- from the grandstand and through the declaration -- to reinstate the Marxist leaders who, acting as a subversive group, infiltrated the educational centers, disrupted all national activities, and intimidated the people through violence and threats.

Regarding the declaration: Its content is deceitful and insulting. It lies when it states that nobody summoned the Armed Forces, because quite the opposite happened. The political power, elected by the people who were threatened by subversion and the imminent threat of chaos and disintegration, decided on 9 September that the Armed Forces should take over the struggle against subversion, acknowledging the domestic state of war which was ratified later on by the legislative branch of that time.

It lies, when recalling the past, it demands a respected educational system, forgetting that the government intervened in the infiltrated and subversive education centers when -- culminating a series of abuses and distortions -- a bomb, which was manufactured by students at the engineering faculty with the knowledge of the professors and which was bound for the rector and vice rector of the National Council for Education, killed a student.

It lies when it calls those delinquents -- who are serving sentences for crimes against mankind, for murder, theft, and kidnapping -- worthy citizens who were punished for their moral integrity and civil awareness.

In view of all this, the government and the Armed Forces ask all those citizens who want and seek reason, justice, and truth to stop and reflect whether to call a clean constitutional plebiscite is to impose something, whether to hold popular intraparty elections is to silence the people; whether to preserve order, tranquillity, peace, and the ability to enjoy the most essential rights is obscurantism and regression; whether to deprive of their freedom those who commit crimes against society is unfair; whether it is right to prevent the voluntary exile of those who feel guilty; whether the best way to reaffirm one's faith in dialogue is needlessly and slanderously to offend one's partner in the talks.

Those who are too young to have suffered through the events that took place before 1973 must ask their parents what it was like before they pledge support for proposals which the country has already implemented and discarded. These proposals are bedazzling and new in appearance, just as they are deceitful and disruptive in essence.

The Armed Forces have never sought to remain in power forever. Their own convictions and their interpretation of the will of the nation moved them to launch, all by themselves, a process of democratization and political relaxation. This process will lead to the transfer of power to those elected by the people.

Just a few days ago in the city of Minas, we reaffirmed the commitment of the government and of the Armed Forces to seek a rapprochement among all Uruguayans in order to build the state on a democratic, strong, and lasting foundation. However, it is impossible to reconcile a people by whitewashing crimes, robberies, terrorism, and betrayals against the fatherland the the family.

Inus, here are a few questions we would like to ask the political leaders: When they are talking about national unity, are we witnessing the creation of a very broad front where those who claim to be champions of democracy and those who have always striven to destroy it will merge together? When they are asking for amnesty and pardon, are they asking for the freedom of Tupamaro criminals and murderers and their accomplices who killed, tortured, kidnapped, and raped? Are they creating the conditions which will allow the Communist Party to assume power through a distorted democracy? When they are asking for democratic education, are they also asking for a return to countercourses [contracursos] to occupation of schools and universities, to street toll barriers erected by students, and to compulsory union memberships [gremializaciones]?

It is now up to the politicians to speak. The time has come for them to speak up clearly. Answers based on speculation with alleged obedience to principles are of no use to the people. The only worthwhile answer is yes or no.

However, regardless of what this answer may be, or of whether there will be an answer or not, with less than 1 year to go before the national elections slated for November 1984, I call upon the Uruguayan people to be in a state of civic alert.

This state of civic alert should lead to active and sustained political participation at home, in the street, in the places of work, and during the elections, in order to reject any kind of political and ideological aggression, be it the result of imported alien examples or of dishonorable systems. This state of civic alert should also prevent a return to harmful and long overcome habits such as political and administrative corruption and distortions. Thus, we will always be able to cheer the fatherland, freedom, the republic, and democracy, without feeling ashamed of hearing these holy cheers from the mouths of the antipatriots.

At the end of this message, I would like to state, on behalf of the government and the Armed Forces, that we will never disappoint the Uruguayan people by surrendering our responsibilities at a time when peace, freedom, justice, and democracy, inalienable values of Artigas' ideology, are at stake. The Uruguayan people are not living nor will they ever live subject to terrorist and enslaving doctrines. Good night.

Pots Banged During Speech

PY020115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0035 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Dec (EFE) -- A din of noisy pans was heard in the neighborhoods of Montevideo while President Gregorio Alvarez was addressing the country on a national radio and television network. The president condemned the presence of "Marxist" politicians during the large demonstration "for democracy, freedom, and work" held last Sunday.

Alvarez warned in his message of the threats of a new Communist movement in Uruguay. He labeled some of the statements contained in the multiparty declaration read during the demonstration last Sunday as "lies."

At the conclusion of the presidential speech, the banging of pans in homes and in the streets along with the honking of automobile horns continued in Montevideo.

FOUNDER OF TRIPLE A ARRESTED IN MONTEVIDEO

PY301910 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0753 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (NA) -- It was learned today in the courts that Nationalist activist Salvador Horacio Paino, who has reported that he is one of the alleged founders of the Triple A terrorist organization, has been arrested in Uruguay in compliance with orders issued by Judge Jose Nicasio Dibur.

A few hours ago, the Uruguayan police placed Paino under preventive arrest until the Argentine Foreign Ministry presents an extradition request that has been submitted by the courts. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1340 GMT on 30 November reported that "Argentine Salvador Horacio Paino, who claims to have been one of the founders of the self-styled Triple A terrorist organization and who was detained by Interpol in Montevideo last Monday, at the request of the Argentine courts, suffered a serious heart attack and was hospitalized last night." Paino was admitted to Maciel Hospital in Montevideo, and his room is being guarded by personnel from the Interpol headquarters in Uruguay. Paino, who has lived in Montevideo for some time, recently arose from anonymity with a public statement on the criminal actions that the Triple A undertook in Argentina.]

Argentina Negotiating Extradition

PY012200 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Argentine Federal Judge Jose Nicasio Dibur will return to Argentina this afternoon. He has been in Montevideo to facilitate the transactions for the extradition of one of the founders of the Triple A, Salvador Horacio Paino. The Argentine judge held numerous consultations this morning with Uruguayan judicial and police officials, trying to learn the details of Paino's case.

Paino was admitted to the Maciel Hospital after his detention due to hypertension and a heart attack. Sources close to Judge Dibur have unofficially told El Espectador that the judge is in Montevideo conducting strictly judicial procedures as provided for in the international penal law agreement signed between Argentina and Uruguay in 1892 and 1894.

BLANCO PARTY CONVENTION DELEGATE RELEASED

PY010247 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Nov (AFP) -- Ricardo Ospitaleche, convention delegate of the traditional National (Blanco) Party, has been released in the past few hours after being arrested some days ago. So his attorney, Daniel Garcia Pachiarotti, has reported to AFP.

Ospitaleche was arrested on Sunday, 13 November, and taken to the barracks of the Rivera Department, 540 km north of Montevideo. No reason was given for the arrest of the Blanco Party convention delegate, nor was any information given as to the court in which his case was heard.

WOMAN DESCRIBES TORTURE DURING 5 YEARS IN PRISON

PY282140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 28 Nov (AFP) -- Lilian Celiberti, an Uruguayan citizen who has been released after 5 years in prison in Uruguay where she said she had been horribly tortured, has decided to stay in her country and to contribute to the restoration of freedom. In an interview granted to the Brazilian weekly ISTO E, Lilian Celiberti recalled the days that she spent in Uruguayan prisons, where 120 women are still in the Punta Rieles prison and 860 men are in the Libertad prison 60 km west of Montevideo.

According to the weekly, Lilian Celiberti -- who was arrested with Universindo Dias on 12 November 1978 in Porto Alegre, Brazil, by agents of the Department of Political and Social Order (DOPS) who cooperated with their Uruguayan counterparts -- distinctly remembers that day even to the point of remembering the faces of the Brazilian and Uruguayan agents who arrested her.

Celiberti said that, personally, she does not seek revenge but hopes that truth will prevail. The magazine points out that, although she runs a great risk of being arrested again for her statements to the media, Lilian Celiberti will not conceal the experience she lived, showing courage not often found in prisoners released from Uruguayan prisons. Lilian Celiberti said: Among the Uruguayans, I could identify Major Bassani who visited me in April to threaten me to keep quiet, Captain Eduardo Ferro, and another captain called Geanoni or Gianoni, I'm not exactly certain of his name since I never saw it spelled out.

FDN LEADER COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH STONE

PA011639 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1514 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Panama City, 1 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), has said here there is still no unity among the various groups that are fighting to overthrow the current Nicaraguan Government. At the end of his meeting with Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador to Central America, Calero Portocarrero indicated there is no "spontaneous or formal unity" among the anti-Sandinist groups but there is "a common objective."

Referring to his meeting with Stone, Calero Portocarrero said he told Ronald Reagan's representative about the need to have free elections in Nicaragua within a process of "real" democratization.

In remarks to ACAN-EFE, the FDN leader said the opponents of the Sandinist regime have "a common enemy, a common cause, and a common goal. That is why I hope that in the not-too-distant future we can reach some kind of agreement." Nevertheless, Calero Portocarrero stressed that such coordination among anti-Sandinist forces would take place "while each group maintains its own identity and independence but fights in a coordinated manner."

In view of the request made to Stone about asking the Nicaraguan Government to hold "free elections," Calero Portocarrero nevertheless insisted that a cease-fire would not take place. "The fighting continues," he said. According to the FDN leader, there will be intense activity in the next 2 weeks. "That does not specifically mean an offensive, because we are constantly fighting," he told ACAN-EFE.

Calero Portocarrero also said the FDN can state that it has "a liberated zone within Nicaragua." According to him, it is a mountainous area in northeastern Jinotega Department, near the border with Honduras.

Nevertheless, and despite these remarks, Calero Portocarrero stressed there have been "some changes in the attitude" of the Sandinist leaders in their public statements on democracy and peace.

Guerrillas Desire Dialogue

PA012243 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1957 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Article by Ana Ines Cerrud]

[Excerpt] Panama, 1 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist groups involved militarily in the Nicaraguan conflict today confirmed their desire to engage in dialogue with the Managua government, without, however, abandoning the armed struggle.

The representatives of the guerrilla groups that met here today with Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy for Central America, pointed out that although they have "a common goal, a common cause, and a common enemy," they do not have plans to unify their efforts in the struggle.

After the work session, which took the form of short individual meetings, the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] declared that the current negotiations could yield results because of the new attitude the Sandinist government has adopted toward the establishment of democracy in Nicaragua.

Alfonso Callejas, of the FDN, described the guerrillas as "the genuine opposition," without which an electoral process would not be viable. Because of this, the Sandinist junta should recognize them in the democratization process.

Calero Portocarrero, also of the FDN, said that efforts by the guerrillas in recent months might have the effect of changing the Nicaraguan attitude toward possible dialogue with the opposition. He added: "The current efforts could yield results," and he appeared very optimistic.

Along with the FDN, representatives from the M-3 (Third Path Movement), the UDN-FAR (Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces), and MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity] met with Stone. The anti-Sandinist groups joined in describing the armed struggle as a method of pressure to achieve peace in Nicaragua, because, as the FDN stated, "All wars end in an armistice, and this is what we are trying to achieve."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN -- The Governments of Panama and Japan have agreed to conduct a feasibility study for a project to install a shortwave station in our country. This agreement was signed by officials of the two nations at Government Palace. Deputy Government and Justice Minister Erasmo Pinilla and Japanese Ambassador Ryozo Mogi attended the ceremony. The agreement includes, among other things, a feasibility study for the installation of a shortwave radio station to broadcast internally and externally and to retransmit internationally. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 29 Nov 83 p 7 PA]

ACTING VICE PRESIDENT'S TRIP -- Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Panama's government and justice minister and acting vice president, left yesterday for the United States to participate in the Conference on Trade, Investment, and Development in the Caribbean, scheduled to be held in Miami from 29 November to 2 December. During his absence, Deputy Government Minister Erasmo Pinilla will serve as acting minister. He in turn will be replaced by Diogenes de la Rosa. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Nov 83 p A-1 PA]

HOUSING MINISTER TO PERU -- Panamanian Housing Minister Raul Rolando Rodriguez left for Lima, Peru, last night at the invitation of the Spanish Public Works and Urbanism Ministry to attend a congress on the development of Latin American cities. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Nov 83 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO BELIZE -- Dr Ana Mora de Wakeland has presented her credentials as new Panamanian ambassador to Belize. Belize's Governor General, Dr Minita Gordon, who received the new ambassador's credentials, stressed Panama's efforts within the Contadora Group, which is seeking a peaceful solution to the difficult Central American situation. She also recalled that General Torrijos and his government were key factors in Latin American support for Belize's independence. [Excerpt] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 20 Nov 83 p 1-B PA]

ROK DONATION -- Panamian Agricultural Development Minister Frank Omar Perez has taken delivery of 25 pickup trucks, worth $90,000, that have been given to Panama by the ROK Government through its ambassador to Panama, Han Sang-kuk. [Excerpt] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Nov 83 p D-1 PA]

CONTADORA DEPUTY MINISTERS MEETING IN PANAMA

PA011603 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Dec 83 pp 1, 14-D

[Excerpts] The four Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers and their five Central American counterparts arrived in Panama City yesterday for a 3-day discussion of proposals for implementing the Central American governments' "Document of Objectives," which is to be presented to the nine foreign ministers for ratification on 20 and 21 December.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega Duran made this announcement while reporting that the sixth Contadora Group meeting with the Central American foreign ministers, which had been slated to be held in Panama on 15 and 16 December, has been postponed.

Ortega Duran said the nine foreign ministers will meet for 3 days in the centrally located Panama Hilton Hotel, which has been the venue of several previous Contadora Group meetings.

The Contadora Group, which is composed of the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, has launched a strong effort to achieve a final agreement through dialogue and negotiation. This is outlined in the "Document of Objectives," which is the basis for pacification of the region.

In the presentation of the Central America deputy foreign ministers' proposals, the following deputy foreign ministers will serve as mediators: Julio Londono of Colombia, Ricardo Valero of Mexico, Osvaldo Paez Pumar of Venezuela, and Jose Maria Cabrera of Panama.

COSTA RICA

DEPUTY SECURITY MINISTER ON BORDER PATROLS

PA011610 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Regarding the activity on the northern border, Deputy Public Security Minister Johnny Campos has said: Patrolling of the northern border involves 1,000 policemen. there is no doubt some areas have been left unprotected, because only 1,000 policemen are patrolling our extensive border with Nicaragua. We must enforce our neutrality.

Campos added: Now more than ever we are determined to apply our principle of total neutrality. The police will now have to step up their activity along the northern border.

Deputy Minister Johnny Campos said yesterday afternoon in the public security office that there are reports forecasting new clashes at any time in Nicaraguan territory near the border. OUr objective is to prevent our neutrality from being disregarded, he said.

Campos pointed out that intelligence reports indicate counterrevolutionary forces may be plotting attacks against the Nicaraguan regime.

EL SALVADOR

PPS LEADER QUINONES AVILA TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

PA302321 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Nov 83 pp 3, 66

[Excerpt] Francisco Quinones Avila will be the presidential candidate for the Salvadoran Popular Party, PPS, in the 25 March 1984 elections, according to official reports published yesterday.

Eliseo Rovira Mixco, ranking leader of the PPS, told LA PRENSA GRAFICA that a distinguished female socialite will be Quinones Avila's running mate.

Rovira Mixco, who is also a member of the Central Electoral Council, explained that for the time being he cannot reveal the name of top PPS leader Quinones Avila's running mate, but that the name will be revealed at the next general convention of the party, which is to be held on 18 December.

The councilman said that during this general convention, at which time the party's candidates will be announced, "the party's political bases, which advocate a democratic, republican, representative, active, and permanent system, will be formulated."

VENCEREMOS ACCUSES TREASURY POLICE OF KIDNAPPINGS

PA010304 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] With reference to the death squads, we have received reports on new actions carried out by the Treasury Police, whose death squads have kidnapped more people in Usulutan.

The residents of Tierra Blanca, jurisdiction of San Marco Lempa, have reported that on 15 and 17 November a Treasury Police death squad arrested Rosita de Hernandez and Candelaria Tenorio, who were brutally beaten and carried away in a vehicle. Nothing has been heard of them since then. This week, Marcial Basurto and a woman and her 13-year-old daughter were kidnapped.

The people of San Marco Lempa have asked the authorities to prevent these persons from being harmed and to give them their freedom soon.

VENCEREMOS: GUERRILLAS ATTACK POLICE PATROL

PA300349 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] FMLN urban guerrilla commandos armed with rifles attacked a patrol of the National Police in the outskirts of San Salvador, inflicting many casualties on the patrol. The operation carried out by our urban guerrilla commandos in which National Police members were killed and wounded, was called "Let Us Punish the Death Squads." It is part of our "Yankees, Out of Grenada and Central America" military campaign.

We are attempting to establish contact with San Salvador in order to give you the official report on this operation carried out by our heroic urban guerrilla commandos.

FMLN Controls Usulutan Highway

PA010438 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] A report from the Francisco Sanchez southeastern front reveals that today, 30 November, at 0600, units of the heroic Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, in a combined action with the military detachment (Luis Adalberto Diaz), assumed control of an important sector of the coastal highway, at the areas known as La Cita and La Casona, near Tierra Blanca, Usulutan Department.

As a result of this action, traffic on the highway was interrupted. Two hours after this military action by our armed forces began, that is, at 0800, Treasury Police forces appeared on the scene. In the ensuing action, which lasted until 1300, our forces inflicted on the Treasury Police -- that is, the death squads that hide behind the Treasury Police -- 9 dead and 7 wounded, a total of 16 casualties.

Our forces seized various weapons from the dictatorship's troops, including 9 G-3 rifles, with all their equipment and quantities of ammunition, as well as 1 M-69 grenade launcher with 10 grenades, which we will gladly use against the troops of the wealthy oligarchy.

The report from Usulutan Department added that troops of the Atonal Battalion arrived at noon. These troops, because of their low morale, remained only as observers, once more giving evidence of the low morale of the special battalions of the dictatorship. The Atonal Battalion members did not take a single step forward in the face of our revolutionary army, because on this occasion they were not facing defenseless women or children, or unarmed civilians, but our revolutionary army in Usulutan, which challenged the faint-hearted special units of the dictatorship.

We were informed that the enemy supported its demoralized forces with a Fouga plane, a push-and-pull plane, and a helicopter gunship. In this action, we suffered one fatality, a courageous fighter of the FMLN who fell in combat, as well as two wounded.

We received this information from Usulutan Department from Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Balta.

HAVANA NOTES ATTACK BY HONDURAS-BASED PLANE

FL301443 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The FMLN has denounced the bombing of the town of Las Vueltas, located in Chalatenango Department, El Salvador, by a plane from Honduras. In one of its broadcasts yesterday, Radio Venceremos stated that the plane also attacked the cantons of (El Sicachite), Los Naranjos, and El Potrero using U.S.-made rockets. It was stated that the plane returned to Honduras after its illegal raid over Salvadoran territory.

FMLN Report on Guerrilla Attacks

FL011830 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Army is being attacked by guerrillas in the vicinity of Cerro San Pedro, where the forces of the genocidal government were trying to dislodge the rebels. According to reports from the FMLN, the guerrillas control the public transport system in four areas of the northern Department of San Pedro. The Salvadoran Army is launching indiscriminate artillery attacks in parts of this region occupied by peasants.

It has been learned that the Salvadoran Government has ordered that its borders be closed to products from Guatemala in response to similar measures taken by the military government of Oscar Mejia. The dispute originated in the sales made in Guatemala by Salvadorans who had not been licensed to make such sales. Nevertheless, observers expect that the two repressive governments will reach an agreement.

PCES Communique on Death Squads

PA010312 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Communist Party [PCES] has accused National Police agents, particularly their director, Colonel Reinaldo Lopez, of the recent kidnapping of three guerrilla members in the Salvadoran capital.

In an official communique released today, the secretary general of the party, Shafick Jorge Handal, announced that from 5 to 12 November the National Police kidnapped Jose Francisco Menjivar Rivera, Angel Renan Gomez, and Hugo Eduardo Martinez Guzman, as well as 50 other persons, many of whom, the document noted, have already been murdered. Others, as in the case of the three guerrilla members, are being held in the clandestine jails of that repressive corps, according to the communique.

The PCES communique holds Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, Colonels Elmer Araujo, Onecifero Blandon, and Domingo Monterrosa, and former Major Roberto D'Aubuisson directly responsible for the kidnappings. These officers have been massacring people through the death squads.

As for Major Napoleon Medina Garay, who was captured by the rebels 2 months ago, the communique notes that the FMLN has warned that the officer will be tried and executed if the lives of the captive rebel leaders are not respected.

GUATEMALA

PLANNING MINISTER INTERVIEWED IN MEXICO

PA010240 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Guatemalan Planning Minister Leonel Gonzalez Bolanos yesterday categorically affirmed that Guatemala will neither cooperate with the United States in invading Nicaragua nor accept having its troops trained by U.S. military advisers.

Interviewed at this city's international airport, the government official said that there has unfortunately been a slanted publicity campaign on the meetings of the Central American Defense Countil (CONDECA) members designed to confuse international public opinion. These meetings, he added, are neither special nor exceptional; they are merely routine for any international organization such as CONDECA. However, he noted, the purposes of the meetings have been distorted to imply a possible invasion of Nicaragua.

He pointed out that due to the current situation in Central America, more attention is being paid to meetings held by organizations of the area, and on many occasions, the information regarding various gatherings is distorted.

Concerning relations between Mexico and Guatemala, he denied the existence of friction due to military "mobilization" in the incursions into the national territory in pursuit of Guatemalan guerrilla forces.

Regarding his visit to Mexico, the minister said he intends to meet with the members of the technical committee of the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Development. The participants in the meeting, he explained, will include the planning ministers of El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Mexico. They will analyze some of the agreements reached at the institute's fifth assembly, held this year in Buenos Aires. There are plans to submit the organization's program for the coming year, and those projects from the 1983 approved program that have been carried out.

The meeting is particularly important, he pointed out, because of the fact that nearly all Latin American nations are facing economic problems that have created political and social conflicts, and these conflicts are tending to increase.

Even though the meeting will not address such topics as the external debt, it will analyze the multilateral technical cooperation agreed upon by the member nations of the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Development. The main objective of this analysis, he concluded, is to find possible solutions to the problems facing the Central American market, to which the countries of the area assigned one-third of their national production. These countries have now been forced to find new markets, in which competition is very difficult because of the low quality of the product.

GUERRILLAS SAID ACCEPTING AMNESTY DECREE

PA020220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1634 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Guatemala, 1 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Some 700 guerrillas, most of them active fighters and group commanders, have surrendered, taking advantage of the amnesty decree issued last August by the Guatemalan head of state. The decree is effective only until 30 December.

According to a military source, approximately 570 guerrillas surrendered in August, 79 in September, 35 in October, and 16 in November. Each time guerrillas surrendered, they turned over equipment and documents containing details on the organization to which they belonged, and activities carried out in areas viewed as experiencing conflicts.

Meanwhile, 10 guerrilla collaborators, including 2 women and a 13-year-old boy, were released by the Army to their families, in the presence of 2,000 persons. This took place in Corrales, Quetzaltenango Department, in the western part of the country. The Army found underground refuges there, similar to those that were built in Vietnam.

The Guatemalan Army helped organize the Civilian Defense patrols, which involve some 500,000 members, and have the mission of winning back, or at least neutralizing the activities of those who sympathize with the guerrillas. The Army estimates that there are some 1,500 guerrillas.

The four guerrilla groups operating in Guatemala are: the Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT; the Poor People's Army, EGP; the Rebel Armed Forces; FAR; and the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA.

BRIEFS

PARTY-FORMATION COMMITTEES -- The Civil Registry has registered the Anti-Communist Unification Party [Partido Unificacion Anti-Comunista] and the National Renovating Party, and has authorized them to begin attempting to secure a membership of at least 4,000, a requirement that must be filled by any political organization wishing to become a legal political party. [Summary] [Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 22 Nov 83 p 8 PA]

FRONT REGISTERS -- The Democratic Civic Front headed by Danilo Barias, the front's secretary general, was registered yesterday as a party-formation committee. Spokesmen for this organization have said that it adheres to a social democratic ideology. [Summary] [Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 22 Nov 83 p 8 PA]

NICARAGUA

RALLY HELD AT MANAGUA'S NONALIGNED PLAZA

PA020018 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 2356 GMT on 1 December broadcast live coverage from the Nonaligned Plaza in Managua of a rally at which "important announcements" will be made. Attending the rally were Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta; Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta; Tomas Borge, minister of the interior; Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs; Ernesto Castillo Martinez, minister of justice; William Ramirez, minister for the development of the Atlantic coast; various Miskito representatives; members of the diplomatic corps; and other individuals.

At 0000 GMT, William Ramirez, guerrilla commander and minister for the development of the Atlantic coast, read Decree No 1352 of the Government Junta in Spanish and Miskito, granting amnesty to Miskitos and those who participated in "criminal actions due to the situation of aggression." At 0030 GMT, a Miskito identified as (Silvestre Zuniga) began speaking. After noting the counterrevolutionaries' attacks, (Zuniga) said that the Sandinists treated the Miskitos fraternally. Therefore, the Miskitos will fight aggression along with the Sandinists. At 0040 GMT, Bishop (John Wilson) spoke. Praising the amnesty, he asserted that this is a positive response to efforts being made to protect the rights and promote the welfare of the Miskitos. At 0057 GMT, a woman named (Wilson), a Miskito leader, spoke. After reviewing the Miskito suffering, (Wilson) outlined the progress implemented by the Sandinists to help the Miskitos. At 0135 GMT, Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the Government Junta spoke. He first noted the exploitation of the Miskitos, then discussed the 1979 FSLN program to end exploitation. After mentioning various projects implemented in the Atlantic coast area, he stated that plans were going well until imperialist agents "began to influence the Miskitos." After further remarks on efforts being made by the Nicaraguan Government and noting that the Miskitos will have representation in the State Council, Cordova Rivas ended his remarks. Live coverage of the rally ended at 0154 GMT.

Government Decree Read

PA020340 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2356 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Decree No 1352, issued by the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, read by guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, minister for the development of the Atlantic coast, during a rally at the Nonaligned Plaza in Managua -- live]

[Text] Government of National Reconstruction Decree No 1352; the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Whereas:

1. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction incorporates into the Nicaraguan Constitution the FSLN's historic commitment to recover the rights of the ethnic minorities;

2. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN National Directorate recognize, in the declaration of principles regarding the Indian communities on the Atlantic coast, that these communities were traditionally exploited, oppressed, and subjected to fierce colonialism;

3. Imperialism and counterrevolution have developed a misleading campaign aimed at preventing the government, together with authentic Indian representatives, from advancing toward a solution of the difficult and complex problems inherited from the past;

4. The area of Zelaya, traditionally an area of Indian settlements, has been a territory of special interest in the development of counterrevolutionary plans;

5. The state of counterrevolutionary aggression to which the area has been subjected, together with the general state of underdevelopment, exploitation, and backwardness of the communities, have made them easy prey to manipulation, deceit, and submission, through terror, to the counterrevolutionary bands;

6. The National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Nicaragua and the Atlantic Coast Commission for Peace and Justice, taking into consideration the special circumstances under which the Miskitos have lived, have recommended to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction revolutionary generosity, because they feel that the communities have been prompted by deceit and coercion to commit criminal offenses.

7. The Sandinist people's revolution is a product of the uninterrupted struggle of our people to recover the rights of the oppressed and exploited, and it was not until after July 1979 that, for the first time in Nicaragua, the various exploited sectors and ethnic minorities were allowed to participate in the construction of the new society. Therefore, by the power bestowed, and exercising the right of grace, it is decreed:

Article 1: Amnesty is granted to Nicaraguan citizens of Miskito origin who have committed crimes against order and public security and related crimes in northern Zelaya between 1 December 1981 and the present, and who are currently experiencing one of the following situations:

a. Those who are in prison, whether serving a sentence, waiting to be arraigned before a judge or competent authorities, waiting to be arraigned by the Attorney General's Office, or are being detained for investigation; b. Those who are free, either in or out of the national territory.

Article 2: Amnesty is also granted to all Nicaraguan citizens who, because of the events which occurred on the banks of the Coco River, or any events experienced in northern Zelaya from 1 December 1981 to the present, were involved in criminal actions because of the situation of aggression.

Article 3: To receive the benefits of this law, the Nicaraguan citizens of Miskito origin currently outside the national territory will be allowed to return to the country freely and join in the tasks demanded by reconstruction.

Article 4: The delegation of the Government Junta in the region is hereby authorized to adopt the necessary measures for a smooth and prompt reunification of those receiving the benefits of ammesty and their readaption to daily routines.

Article 5: Following the publication of this decree, the judicial, penitentiary, police, and security authorities must immediately release the persons to benefit from the amnesty.

Article 6: This decree, issued in Spanish and Miskito, will become effective at the time of publication by any media source, without detriment to its future publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua, 1 December 1983, year of struggle for peace and sovereignty.

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordova Rivas

BORGE ON VISA DENIAL, POSSIBLE NEGOTIATION

FL012212 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- In a telephone interview with the newspaper EL DIA, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge called the U.S. Government's refusal to grant him a visa a reflection of the weakness of Washington's policy toward Central America and Nicaragua.

In today's interview, Borge added that the Reagan administration feared that his visit to the United States would further weaken its policy because Borge was going to explain to the people of that country a truth that had been systematically denied. The minister said that the trip was not proposed in a spirit of confrontation, but rather with a willingness to talk with the highest U.S. leaders if possible. He also said that the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington had informed the U.S. State Department of this.

Regarding his country's willingness to negotiatie, Borge said that Reagan's analysts were making a serious mistake to consider it a sign of weakness in the Sandinist government and not as a serious, responsible, and mature way of confronting the crisis in the region from a position of great political responsibility.

He emphasized that the Nicaraguan Government had managed to neutralize counterrevolutionary military activity; therefore, the government is stronger and more united than ever so that it is capable of being flexible and negotiating.

When EL DIA asked his opinion regarding statements by U.S. official Fred Ikle on divisions within the Sandinist movement between hardline and softline Marxists, the Nicaraguan leader said the statements could be subjective opinions or dreams that were fundamentally the reflections of the Reagan administration's cherished hope that cracks would develop within the Sandinist movement.

Borge specified that within the Sandinist movement there are neither hardliners nor softliners, but firm leaders of all the people, willing to be with the people at all times, in construction as well as defense phases. He said that if there are differences within the revolutionary leadership, they were elementary and logical, not antagonistic.

He confirmed that on 4 December the Junta of National Reconstruction and the FSLN would make an official announcement concerning elections in the coming year. He reiterated that it would be the Nicaraguan people themselves who decide independently about the pressures exerted by other powers in the area as to the forms democracy will take.

Finally, the Nicaraguan minister referred to the Contadora Group's activity, saying that it continues to be a restraining force and a light of hope in Central America.

STATE COUNCIL ELECTS DELEGATES TO CNPP

PA012000 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Three delegates to the National Council of Political Parties [CNPP] were elected at the State Council's last session yesterday. The Government Junta delegate to the CNPP will be appointed next week, according to Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council.

The co-legislative body's delegates to the CNPP are: Carlos Garcia Caracas, primary delegate, and Jose Gabriel Moya, alternate, both members of the Popular Social Christian Party; Dr Julio Centeno Gomez, primary delegate, and Ignacio Miranda, alternate, both members of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party; and Reynaldo Payan, primary delegate, a member of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement [JS-19], and Manuel Eugarrios, alternate, member of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists.

The CNPP will supervise fulfillment of the commitments made by the country's political organizations.

Commander Nunez later announced that the State Council, which held its last regular session of the fourth legislative period yesterday, will continue to function even during the recess. According to the Sandinist leader, most State Council activities will deal with consultations and debates in connection with the electoral law. Special sessions will be scheduled to this end. Other issues, such as the law on the social communications media, will also be debated, Commander Nunez added.

At the end of yesterday's session, Constitutionalist Liberal Party representative Dr Centeno Gomez said that his election as a member of the CNPP is evidence of the political pluralism that exists in this country. We are treading the path of unity, Dr Centeno indicated.

For his part, JS-19 representative Payan said that the inclusion of traditional party representatives in the CNPP is evidence of true pluralism in Nicaragua.

COMMANDERS STRESS READINESS TO FACE INVASION

PA011853 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1606 GMT 1 Dec 83

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 1 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist leader Daniel Ortega has reiterated that the Sandinist people are capable of defeating any operation by the counterrevolutionaries who are attacking the country "from the north and south."

In reply to a question from ACAN-EFE, Ortega commented on last month's Sandinist Army operations that resulted in the dismantling of the central camp of Kantayawas, located in the mountainous area of Jinotega Department, which had been occupied by antigovernment forces.

The leader said that despite the fact that Nicaragua's Army has shown its ability to defeat anti-Sandinist movements "organized by the United States," this does not eliminate the threat of invasion.

The Nicaraguan leader pointed out: "The main threat (to Nicaragua) does not come from the Somozist guardsmen, but from the possibility of direct U.S. intervention supported by the Honduran Army."

For his part Hugo Torres, the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) political section chief, told newsmen that the 100 deaths inflicted on the task forces have encouraged Nicaraguan soldiers to "take the initiative" in the fighting.

Torres also said that militants of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) have suffered "heavy losses in the south." He recalled that ARDE detachments suffered six dead and a great number of wounded when they attacked Cardenas, Rivas Department, near the Costa Rican border, in an attempt to occupy and defend that position.

The military commander said the domestic situation continues to be "a complex struggle," but he warned that the main threat is a U.S. military invasion of Nicaragua. Commander Torres also said that "domestic counterrevolution is under control."

For his part, Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz yesterday said that the commanders of the Sandinist Front's National Directorate will head the batallions that will defend the revolution in the event of an invasion by U.S. Marines against Nicaragua. He said: "If the invaders of yesteryear dare to cross our borders, we will respond as Sandino did."

HONDURAN PRESIDENT WRITES DANIEL ORTEGA

PA011740 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] An ACAN-EFE dispatch datelined Tegucigalpa that we received tonight reports that Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova today sent a letter to Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in which he stated that he considered Commander Ortega's apprehension concerning a possible aggression unjustified.

The dispatch says that in his letter the Honduran president told Commander Daniel Ortega it was necessary to analyze the legal situation within the context of the regional mechanisms to achieve peace and democracy in Central America. The dispatch adds that the Honduran president emphasized that Honduras will not attack Nicaragua, and that the Suazo Cordova administration has made every effort to preserve domestic stability by observing the law and promoting international peace based on respect and mutual understanding. The ACAN-EFE report also states that the [word indistinct] of the letter sent to the coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta Suazo Cordova noted his administration's sincere and active participation in the Contadora Group to reach (?viable) formulas that will guarantee the fraternal coexistence of all the Central American nations. The dispatch ends by citing a warning. Suazo Cordova warned the Nicaraguan leader that if Honduras was threatened by outside forces he would not hesitate to make use of the individual and collective mechanisms for defense provided by the United Nations and the inter-American system.

JUNTA SENDS NOTE TO COLOMBIA ON KIDNAPPING

PA292124 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Message sent to Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartus by the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, released by the Junta Press Office in Managua; 28 November 1983]

[Text] Your Excellency Belisario Betancur, president of the Republic of Colombia, Bogota, Colombia:

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction wishes to reiterate our telephone messages regarding the unjustifiable kidnapping of your brother, Magistrate Jaime Betancur Cuartas. We reiterate our solidarity at this difficult time and our belief that the kidnapping goes against all revolutionary ethics. You have undertaken praiseworthy efforts to achieve peace in Central America that deserve our respect, and that we hope will have tangible results. You have also conducted efforts to attain peace within Colombia. We trust that your brother, Magistrate Betancur, will be returned home safe and sound.

Our most cordial regards,

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordova Rivas

PEASANTS CEDED 32,000 HECTARES OF LAND

FL291355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The democratic orientation of the Sandinist revolution was reaffirmed last weekend when 32,000 hectares of land were given to 2,000 peasant families.

Together with the ceding of land, which took place in various areas of Nicaragua, the government has awarded debt payment certificates for up to 70 percent of the debts to small individual farmers and cooperative farmers. The land ceding ceremony was particularly important in (Desatoca), Chinandega Department, located only 4 kilometers from the Honduran border. The inhabitants in that area were exploited for years and were evicted by the Somozist guard.

WHEELOCK NOTES REFORMS, LAND TRANSFERS, EXPORTS

PA291946 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Nov 83 pp 1, 10

[Text] Jaime Wheelock, commander of the revolution and minister of agriculture development and agrarian reform, spoke at length before the State Council about the transfer of 644,432 manzanas of land to 25,062 families, plans to strengthen the peasant cooperative movement, and plans for growing agricultural products suitable for export. On evaluating the tremendous efforts being made to improve the national economy despite the serious problems of aggression and blockade that the country is facing, the minister detailed the social and human damage inflicted by the aggression, which has left a total of 380 peasants murdered, 218 cooperative peasants abducted, 32,135 relocated in the new settlements of Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, Northern Zelaya, and Rio San Juan, and 12 MIDINRA [Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry] technicians murdered.

Damages Worth $263 Million

Wheelock said that as of September armed aggression in various areas of the country has caused losses of some $263 million, thus affecting agriculture, cattle raising, and the rural agricultural infrastructure.

The Agrarian Reform

Regarding the agrarian reform plan, Wheelock said the reform's goal is to reduce large estates and turn over 50 percent of the best land to the cooperative sector. The balance would go to the private and state sectors. He stated that despite difficulties and aggression, the chief challenge for next year would be the organization of small farms into cooperatives.

Certificates Against Expropriation

In addition, Wheelock said that in view of speculations by some production sectors aimed at dividing peasants and creating uncertainty, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will study the possibility of issuing certificates against expropriation in order to reassure those farmers who have continued working despite difficulties, even though prices have not been the best. Wheelock said: "It is not the purpose of the revolutionary government to continue expropriating lands. We can assure you that a consistent farmer and producer will not be affected by the agrarian reform law."

"The issuing of certificates against expropriation is a measure of the Revolutionary Government and not a condition or a concession to any political organization, as has been argued by some enemies of the revolution."

1,600,000 Manzanas Recovered From Somozism

In his full and detailed report, Wheelock pointed out that since the agrarian reform was established, 1,600,000 manzanas of land have been confiscated and recovered by the people in the Pacific, north central, southern interior, and central areas.

He indicated that the state currently owns the national lands that make up half of the country's territory, including large areas on the Atlantic coast and in southern Zelava, Rio San Juan, and parts of Chontales and Jinotega Departments. There are also land tracts under the Agrarian Reform plan, as well as national properties.

Wheelock added that since peasants had been getting poorer because of the extension of export production and various means used by coffee landowners to subject them to a dangerous feudal system, thus creating servitude relationships with peasants, the application of the approved Agrarian Reform was necessary. For this reason, and by the application of the Agrarian Reform Law, 279 land parcels totaling 264,447 manzanas were expropriated between October 1981 and December 1982, while 160 land parcels totaling 153,107 manzanas were expropriated from January to November 1983. All together, 439 land parcels totaling 417,554 manzanas have been expropriated so far.

Wheelock also announced plans to expropriate a total of 143 land parcels totaling 100,591 manzanas. These properties might not be necessarily expropriated, though. [as published]

Wheelock stressed that the state has, at the disposal of the Agrarian Reform and its agricultural development plan, first national property, then properties under the Agrarian Reform enterprises, and finally 518,000 manzanas. [as published]

He estimated that currently more than 2,200,000 manzanas have been included in the Agrarian Reform. This is more than the quantity provided for by the state under the national property law.

6,710 Additional Titles

Regarding the Agrarian Reform's granting of title deeds, he said that between October 1981 and December 1982, 132,538 manzanas were turned over to 7,817 families. This is the period during which MIDINRA worked under the APP [People's Ownership Sector]. He said that between January [no date given] and 20 November 1983, title deeds for 201,954 manzanas were issued to 7,545 families, and he added that in another 2 months title deeds for 145,215 manzanas would be issued to 6,710 families.

Second Phase

He indicated that the second phase of the Agrarian Reform will strengthen peasant ownership under the cooperative style of work. He added that almost half a million manzanas have been distributed, benefiting 22,000 families in addition to thousands of families who have benefited, but whose title deeds have yet to be turned over.

He also reported that several special programs have been established to distribute title deeds to individual peasants, and that communal title deeds have been distributed in the Tasba-Pry Miskito settlements in accordance with the Agrarian Reform Law.

Agroexport

Evaluating three agricultural export products -- sesame, tobacco, and bananas -- Deputy MIDINRA Minister Pedro Antonio Blandon said that production has been increasing.

Regarding cotton production, the official said that compared to the 1980-1981 period, the goals for the current season have been surpassed, with a production of 5.8 million quintals compared to 4 million quintals produced in the previous period.

Coffee

Regarding coffee, he said that in the 1983-1984 period it is expected that an area of 108,000 manzanas will produce 1,115,000 quintals. He added that sugar production for the 1983-1984 period will be 5 million quintals, surpassing the 3 million quintals produced in 1982-1983.

Referring to corn production, Deputy Minister Blandon explained that the historical problem of corn is technology and that 95 percent of the production is in the hands of small and medium-sized producers.

Regarding rice production, the official explained that rice planting has been reduced in the current season, especially in the area of Jalapa, Nueva Guinea, due to constant Somozist attacks, but he added that irrigation system production has been increased to 45,000 manzanas to meet the demand.

Cattle Raising

The report also indicated that beef exports have been maintained at around 60 million pounds this year and that pork production reached 30 million pounds to meet domestic consumption. However, Blandon reported that poultry production has decreased this year to 24 million pounds due to a number of factors such as the shortage of foreign exchange, the aggression, etc.

Basic Grains

Deputy MIDINRA Minister Salvador Mayorga also presented an interesting report to the State Council. He explained the problems affecting the production of basic grains and stated that plans have been drafted to improve the production of cotton and basic grains.

He indicated that the plans include the planting of basic grains on 16,000 manzanas of irrigated land on the Pacific, which is a cotton producing area, and the expansion of the program of family, school, and cooperative vegetable gardens.

He added that the plans to encourage production include the distribution of better land to the more organized cooperatives that have figured prominently in production. Those cooperatives will have all the support of the state and will be granted resources to strengthen them.

Mayorga said that this plan will be implemented in Region IV, which includes Matagalpa and Jinotega, where 18,000 manzanas were recently distributed to peasants organized into cooperatives.

CENTRAL BANK MINISTER ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

PA011910 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Operations to grant foreign exchange and approve international commitments will be handled through a single agency, Luis Enrique Figueroa, minister president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, announced yesterday at the State Council. Figueroa explained that in view of the foreign exchange shortage, a plan has been approved which, beginning in January, centralizes requests for foreign exchange.

According to Figueroa, the Government Junta meets daily with the Emergency Foreign Exchange Commission to review imports and foreign exchange requests and to learn the current financial status and status of debts.

He added that all foreign debt obligations have been met, but that the debt with the United States has neither been paid nor does he believe that it will be, because the Reagan administration has not accepted the conditions suggested. Most of these obligations have been renegotiated.

Later, Figueroa said that despite the aggression we are investing. The U.S. Government's economic aggression against Nicaragua in the form of blockades and pressures on governments and international financial organizations were reviewed yesterday by Figueroa, who also showed several statistical graphs. According to him, although Nicaragua exhibits a 20 percent inflation rate, we are investing in the agricultural, livestock, and industrial sectors.

The Central Bank official noted that while in all other Latin American countries investments are declining, resources were provided to the productive sector in Nicaragua this year.

Figueroa added that the foreign debt has been readjusted in the international banks, where the government will pay only $5 million of the $90 million owed.

On another subject, he indicated that despite rumors spread by enemies and the U.S. Government's attacks, deposits in the banking system this year amounted to 11.295 million cordobas. Figueroa was one of several ministers of state connected with the country's emergency situation who appeared before the State Council yesterday. According to him, 8.293 million cordobas were deposited in the banks last year, as compared with 4.146 million cordobas in 1979 and 4.164 million cordobas in 1977.

CUBAN TEACHERS' DEPARTURE DENIED WITHDRAWAL

PA012203 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Havana -- The 2,000 internationalist teachers who are members of the Augusto C. Sandino contingent that has completed the school term in Nicaragua recently returned to Havana on vacation.

The departure of the 2,000 Cuban educators had generated a number of rumors in the area to the effect that this was a withdrawal in the wake of the events in Grenada.

In Havana, observers recalled that as a rule, Cuban teachers serve a 2-year term in Nicaragua as part of an agreement between the two countries. At the end of the first half of their term, they have the right to take home leave. In 1982, another group of 2,000 Cuban teachers returned to Cuba permanently after completing 2, years of work in Nicaragua. They were replaced by the group that has just arrived in Havana on vacation.

STATE COUNCIL REVIEWS DRAFT PARTY LAW

PA011635 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The State Council yesterday sent the [drafting legislative] commission its opinion of the draft regulation of the Political Law for further study during the next legislature or at special legislative sessions.

Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the co-legislative body, announced that the Supreme Court of Justice's opinion on the draft will be submitted to the commission as well, along with the Council's contributions to the law. Nunez urged representatives to make constructive contributions so as to strengthen the revolution's institutions. He also urged them to put aside their individual and party interests on behalf of the homeland.

U.S. CITIZENS HOLD PROTEST FAST AT EMBASSY

PA252243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 25 Nov (AFP) -- One hundred U.S. citizens staged a "fast against imperialist intervention and for Central American peace" in front of the U.S. Embassay in this capital this morning.

The "fast" was the first one staged by U.S. citizens residing in Nicaragua since their announcement that they will hold one every Friday as long as "the Reagan administration continues with its interventionist policy."

The demonstrators said they don't want to be used as a pretext for an invasion of foreign troops, as was done in Grenada. A few days ago, the Nicaraguan Goverment issued a communique stressing that the security of all foreigners is guaranteed, an action that was "appreciated" by U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton.

Further Vigil Planned

PA301922 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The North Americans living in Nicaragua who had planned to hold a vigil in front of the U.S. Embassy in Managua on Friday to repudiate the Reagan administration's warmongering policy, have decided to advance it and hold it on Thursday. The reason for advancing the date is the U.S. Government's undiplomatic and unfriendly attitude as shown by its refusal to grant a visa to Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, a leader of the Sandinist people's revolution, who had been invited to visit the United States by various organizations and legislators.

Spokesmen of the North Americans living in Nicaragua said: Our demonstration is to show the world that we disagree with the aggressive policy that Reagan and his officials maintain toward Central America, especially Nicaragua, whose government and people are making great efforts for peace in the region.

Havana Views Protest

FL020216 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Veterans of the Vietnam War and other U.S. citizens who reside in Nicaragua held a demonstration today against any military intervention of that country. They said that they did not need to be rescued by U.S. troops. The two groups held a vigil in front of the U.S. Embassy in Managua during which they carried signs with phrases for peace, against war and intervention, and against the White House's lies. The demonstrators chanted: We want peace, not to be rescued by U.S. troops; No more Vietnams; Reagan, no more lies.

The Vietnam veterans, in a public statement, pointed out that they are in Nicaragua so that American people can learn the truth about the country. They said: We were deceived before, now we want the truth.

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION

PA281652 San Jose LA NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 24-30 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpts] The Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) gained unusual strength in Nicaragua from 20 to 26 November.

Following a lengthy legal dispute that reached the Supreme Court of Justice, the PCD has been able to hold its national convention with the participation of 176 of its 220 members [figures as published], a fact that has been seen as a great success and as evidence of a civic desire, considering the situation in Nicaragua.

The most important result of the convention was that new people were elected to occupy the party's highest posts. Mario Rappaccioli was elected president. He is the youngest man ever to head the party. The party's new secretary is Silvano Matamoros, a well-known ophthalmologist.

Another important sign was that Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Government Junta, was not elected to any post, not even as a member of the party's executive council, a post from which he had retired. Cordova Rivas, however, was not expelled from the party. Some party members had complained that Cordova Rivas does not represent the PCD's interests in the Junta, and there had been rumors that he would be expelled from the party because of this. Cordova Rivas insists that he participates in the the Junta as an individual and not as a member of the PCD.

Tomas Borge, interior minister, authorized holding the convention, on a request from Miriam Arguello. Borge explained that, since this meeting was to take place inside a building, there was no need for a permit signed by him, but that he was complying anyway to guarantee the PCD's right to meet. Borge said that government is interested in this type of demonstration that political rights are being respected at a time when there is talk in Nicaragua about an electoral agreement, and when it is being said that the date for the forthcoming elections will be announced on 5 December.

Despite the fact that the interior minister had personally authorized holding the convention, news of Rappaccioli's election, as well as photographs and other details of the political event, were not allowed to be published. The Interior Ministry imposed this ban.

INE MINISTER ON GAS PURCHASES, CONTRA SABOTAGE

PA011543 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] At yesterday's State Council session, Emilio Rappaccioli, minister director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, INE, announced that liquid gas might be bought soon in Costa Rica to resolve the housewives' current problem. According to Rappaccioli, the country's demand for cooking gas totals 550 barrels per day, while the refinery's production capacity totals 450 barrels per day, resulting in a deficit of 100 barrels. The INE official explained that gas has been imported from Guatemala's Hidro Gas Enterprise, but that the tank trucks that bring in the product have been delayed while passing through Honduras.

He added that the damage caused by the counterrevolutionary attacks on the electrical lines, transmission towers, and geothermic facilities is estimated at $7 million, or more than 70 million cordobas. A total of 40 attacks have been carried out against facilities, buildings, and other structure in Puerto Sandino, Puerto Benjamin Zeledon, and Corinto, Rappaccioli added. The damage caused by the Somozist beasts includes the destruction of two transmission towers in the area of Penas Blancas by forces of the traitor Pastora.

VENEZUELAN BISHOP EYES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

PA301540 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The relations between the Nicaraguan church and government are improving, Monsignor Domingo Roa of Venezuela has asserted.

Msgr Roa, president of the Venezuelan Episcopal Conference, yesterday told journalists that relations between the Catholic Church and the Nicaraguan Government are doing very well and are improving daily. The Venezuelan prelate, who is the bishop of Maracaibo, expressed this view after meeting with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Government Junta. Concerning the Reagan administration's plan to invade Nicaragua, Msgr Roa stressed that he disagrees with this position because war does not create the conditions needed for peace.

For his part, Commander Ortega said the Nicaraguan Government's willingness to hold a dialogue with the church, as well as its respect for our people's religious feelings and practices, were reaffirmed during the meeting with Msgr Roa.

MEXICAN PSUM DELEGATION VISITS MANAGUA

PA261719 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, met last night with a delegation of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, PSUM, which has been in the country for several days. Commander Arce said: The meeting will allow us to strengthen further the bonds of friendship between our parties.

The Mexican delegation is visiting Nicaragua at the invitation of the FSLN so that it can gain a first-hand knowledge of the imperialist aggressions being suffered in our territory. The delegation is led by Secretary General Pablo Gomez, accompanied by Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, (Rafael Castaneda), and Eduardo Gonzalez.

The PSUM members have also held meetings with Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz, members of the State Council, and the Patriotic Front of the Revolution.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA301721 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Wilhelm Bastian, GDR minister of foreign trade, has arrived in Managua. During his visit he will meet with government officials and will review cooperation programs offered by the GDR.

ORTEGA, D'ESCOTO 2-3 DEC PERU VISIT PREVIEWED

PA011555 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and member of the FSLN National Directorate, will visit Peru 2-3 December in response to an official invitation.

During his stay in Lima, Commander Ortega will meet with the president of that fraternal country, Fernando Belaunde Terry, with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana, with Senate President Ricardo Monteagudo, and with various other political figures.

Commander Ortega Saavedra's party will include Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and other revolutionary government officials.

ARDE INSTALLS UPDATED DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY

PA010406 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] At 1700 on 28 November, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, took a giant step forward in its internal organizational structure. On that day, the Democratic Assembly, the Alliance's top executive and legislative body, was officially installed. The solemn ceremony was held in San Jose, Costa Rica. The revolutionary directorate, comprised of Commander Eden Pastora, Alfonso Robelo, Brooklyn Rivera, and Jose Davila Membreno, had agreed that once certain differences had been overcome, the Alliance had to be updated. A representative assembly was planned to include the organizations that form ARDE. Each of the four organizations that comprise ARDE would be represented by its members on the revolutionary directorate, and other prominent figures of the four organizations.

During the installation ceremony the revolutionary directorate, which also acts as ARDE's board of directors, appointed Jose Davila Membreno, political coordinator for the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC, as the Democratic Assembly's first president, or coordinator. After confirming that there was a quorum, Davila Membreno swore in the first 16 delegates. During the meeting a secretary and three additional delegates were appointed, and the group studied the draft of the internal by-laws.

The delegates who will form the new Democratic Assembly are:

MISURASATA SICC [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity - Southern Indigenous Creole Communities]: Brooklyn Rivera, (Modesto Watson), (Rafael Zelaya), and (Janet Lee Hudson).

Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS: Commander Eden Pastora -- absent; represented by (Harold Martinez) -- Carlos Coronel, (Roger Zavala), and Adolfo Chamorro.

Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN: Alfonso Robelo, Roberto Urroz, Walter Balladares, and (Alvaro Icaza).

Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC: Jose Davila Membreno, Anibal Arana, (Roberto Perez), and (Francisco Delgado).

(Mario Benito D'Arce) was appointed Democratic Assembly secretary.

Displaying political maturity, and in a patriotic attempt to give Nicaragua and the struggle for the rescue of the revolution a serious perspective, ARDE met in one of its offices in San Jose, Costa Rica. After the Democratic Assembly was installed, a secretary and three additional delegates were appointed. The additional delegates appointed following voting are: union leader (Zacarias Hernandez), Indian leader (Delano Martir), and (Donald Castillo Rivas), who is currently in Mexico, but is in constant solidarity with the alliance.

The swearing in of the members of the Democratic Assembly -- today ARDE's top executive and legislative body -- was done by Jose Davila Membreno. The text of the oath taken by the members of the Assembly is as follows:

On behalf of the homeland and of the Nicaraguan people's ideals, heroism, and sacrifice, with the firm conviction of building a better future for the nation, and committed to the noble cause of democratic support for the Nicaraguan revolution, I swear to fulfill the tasks and duties of a member of ARDE's Democratic Assembly.

With their right hands raised, 14 voices were heard to answer: Yes, I do swear. The oath concluded when the coordinator said: If you do this, the people and homeland will thank you; if you do not, they will hold you responsible.

The Democratic Assembly's priorities include a better organization of the Alliance by means of a charter; the appointment of disciplinary, arbitration, and mediation courts; and the draft of a national convergence plan for all sectors of the nation once the rescue has been achieved, and during the struggle for the true liberation of Nicaragua.

It is hoped that ARDE and its Democratic Assembly will increase the support it receives for the military struggle being waged on Nicaraguan territory by the southern and Atlantic fronts under Commander Eden Pastora's political and military leadership.

VOICE OF SANDINO SCORES ARRIVALS, CENSORSHIP

Bulgarian Pilots Arrive

PA010434 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Attention, people of Nicaragua: Our intelligence network has reported the arrival of nine Bulgarian pilots in our country. The nine men arrived in Managua via Madrid and Havana. Before the entire world, we condemn the presence of these bastards, who were hired by the criminals Daniel Ortega and Tomas Borge to further repress our people. Our intelligence system, which is keeping track of these bastards, has been able to discover that the influx of internationalists has been taking place in a systematic and camouflaged manner, in order to prevent our people from realizing the full extent of the repression.

Censorship Protested

PA011447 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Even Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo's homilies are censored. These are the reports from our internal resistance, received in our mountain territory liberated by the ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] antitotalitarian forces composed of armed peasants.

The Communications Media Directorate of the tenebrous ministry of terror has asked the Managua Archbishopric to submit Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo's homilies in advance, in order to make pertinent recommendations.

LA PRENSA, the Nicaraguan newspaper which faces censorship even on its advertisements, had been able to print the bishop's homilies without recommendations -- meaning censorship -- by the ministry of terror.

Now they will be printed only after being changed and expanded according to immoral, anti-Christian, materialist ideas, with words distorting the true facts regarding God's actions.

With censorship of the homilies of the pastor of the poor, workers, and peasants, the Church will only be able to express its ideas freely from the pulpits, despite pressures and harassment. This will be its only way to communicate with the people since our Church does not have television, radio, press, or pamphlets to raise its voice in the face of the ideological confrontation being waged by the government, which has turned into a totalitarian state, ignoring all human rights and refusing to recognize a divine power.

Tomas Borge, the minister of terror, has dealt another hard blow to the majority's church, the bishop's church, in an attempt to strengthen the popular church, which is neither church nor popular, as it does not (?rep.esent) or lead to God, since it is allied to the power structures of man.

FDN COMMANDER LIMA WOUNDED IN ACCIDENT

PA292156 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Mike Lima, one of the criminal Somozists who commands a genocidal task force and who has committed numerous crimes in northern Nicaragua, is in serious condition in a Tegucigalpa hospital after being wounded. It has been reported that one of his arms was amputated and that he was wounded several times by machinegun fire. The report also said that in addition to Mike Lima, 4 other Somozists were killed and 10 were seriously wounded.

An ACAN-EFE dispatch datelined Tegucigalpa states that Mike Lima lost his right arm in an accident in a Somozist camp when he attempted to fire a U.S.-made round from a Chinese-made mortar. The weapon exploded because the charge was too powerful for the tube. Spanish correspondent Francisco Mateo Ruz received the report.

The criminal Mike Lima was responsible for the Pantasma genocide. He has finally paid for his crime.

The same dispatch reports that the task force formerly commanded by Lima is now headed by another criminal called Tono.

SINKING OF SANDINIST PATROL BOAT REPORTED

PA300040 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 29 Nov 83 p 32

[Text] Forces of the insurgent "Miskito, Sumu, and Rama" (MISURA) anti-Sandinist army sank a Sandinist patrol boat last Sunday, using grenade launchers. Forty Sandinist soldiers were killed. The Nicaraguan patrol boat, hit by RPG-7 grenades, sank while repressive troops were trying to disembark in front of the Indian community of Sikia Pakia in Nicaragua.

The incident occurred at the coordinate of 84 degrees, 45 minutes longitude and 14 degrees, 39 minutes latitude. The fighting lasted 4 consecutive hours, with Commander Israel heading the MISURA forces.

Steadman Fagoth Muller, chief of staff of the MISURA insurgent army, said that 40 government soldiers were killed during the clash, while on our side, we regret to report the death of four heroic combatants, who fell while complying with their duty."

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS OBSERVED BY HAVANA

New Peace Proposals

FL011854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1522 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Today Nicaragua will present to the commission of experts of the Contadora Group three new peace proposals which include the military and internal political aspects and socioeconomic development of Central America.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto made this announcement last night to the Council of State, the nation's co-legislative organ for the exposition of foreign policy matters.

These three proposals, along with another four presented last October, include the 21 points of the Declaration of Objectives made by the Contadora Group countries -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- intended to find a peaceful solution to Central American conflicts.

Currently, the Nicaraguan Government is the only government that has given a concrete response to the basic problems described by Contadora of the five Central American countries.

Envoy Eyes 'Intervention'

PA011859 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, commented at the University of Maryland that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is conducting an intensive propaganda campaign to prepare the U.S. public for a possible armed intervention of Nicaragua.

The diplomat warned that the U.S. Government will be confronted with another Vietnam if it attacks Nicaragua.

Soviet Paper Cited

PA011857 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Today's edition of the Soviet publication SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA states that the United States is directing and participating in the attacks against Nicaraguan economic targets, which in the past few weeks have caused property damage in excess of $300 million.

The newspaper cites the bombing of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, several explosions in the city of Puerto Benjamin Zeledon, and the disastrous fire at the oil refineries of the port city of Corinto.

Territorial Violations

PA300042 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Four U.S. airplanes and two warships violated Nicaraguan airspace and territorial waters last night. The Nicaraguan Government had previously denounced other transgressions of Nicaraguan sovereignty and territorial integrity, but this charge is far more serious than the former denunciations. U.S. airplanes flew over the Nicarao thermoelectrical plant and Sandino Port, strategic installations for Nicaragua's economy.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry charged that U.S. warships are carrying out maneuvers off the coast of the El Velero beach resort and at other points on the Pacific Ocean close to the national territory. [Words indistinct] the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry charges, the violation of territorial waters and airspace occurred when a U.S. ship came as close as 13 miles from the El Velero resort and two airplanes took off from it, flying over Nicarao and Sandino Port.

Protest to Honduras

PA250436 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaragua has energetically protested to Honduras over the strafing of three border posts by a Honduran helicopter that violated Nicaraguan airspace. In a protest note addressed to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, Nicaragua stated that on 22 November the helicopter gunship fired .50-cal machineguns for 40 minutes on the Murupuchi, El Portillo, and Macarali border posts.

The note stressed that this action once again confirms that the Honduran authorities openly support the plans of aggression that are carried out against Nicaragua from Honduras. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry charged that the helicopter attack is part of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan to unleash a conflict of incalculable proportions in Central America that would lead to the intervention of U.S. troops.

Ortega TV Remarks

PA250418 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has stated that while Nicaragua and the Contadora Group have been involved in efforts to find a political solution to the Central American conflict, the United States has always favored a military solution.

In an analysis of Washington's attitudes toward the problems of the region, Ortega recalled that while U.S. President Ronald Reagan expressed support for the Contadora Group's initiatives, he was also installing a large military school base in Honduras, sending warships to the Central American area, and assigning $24 million to continue the aggression against Nicaragua.

Efforts have continued within the Contadora Group, but we have found increasing threats from the United States. Now they are even saying they can't rule out the possibility of an invasion of Nicaragua, Ortega said.

The Sandinist leader made these remarks on the radio-television program "Face the People," held in the presence of 116 U.S. doctors who are attending a scientific colloquium together with their Nicaraguan colleagues in Managua.

Dr Paula Braverman, a member of the U.S. delegation, spoke on behalf of her companeros, and said that as U.S. citizens they are ashamed of the policy of Ronald Reagan, who is killing people in Nicaragua.

ARDE Deserter's Statement

PA260339 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] A deserter from the counterrevolutionary ranks who returned to Managua recently has disclosed the high levels of corruption and the low morale prevailing in the so-called ARDE, Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, led by the traitor Eden Pastora.

Jose Antonio Pineda, who joined the counterrevolution in late 1981, received [word indistinct] military training in ARDE camps in Liberia and Delicias de Pocosol, in Costa Rica.

He noted that he decided to return to Nicaragua when he realized that there is no fighting spirit among ARDE leaders, and that corruption and opulence proliferate among them. Pastora, he stressed, lives in a house with a swimming pool in the exclusive Escazu neighborhood of San Jose.

Pineda recalled that, every time that Pastora visited the so-called camps, he was accompanied by bodyguards, reporters, and cameramen, and that Pastora described himself as Latin America's alternative and a competitor to Simon Bolivar and Augusto Cesar Sandino.

In conclusion, he said that part of the Cost Rican rural guard supports ARDE counterrevolutionary forces, whose offices in San Jose close on Saturday afternoon when, to the leaders of that organization, the war ends and the party begins.

Demands on Nonaligned Movement

FL291441 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has expressed its deep concern over U.S. military preparations directed at making Honduras the Israel of Central America.

Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador at the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in New York, demanded a more active role for the Nonaligned Movement with regard to the present situation in Central America. He stressed that the unwillingness of the United States to engage in dialogue is the real reason that the Contadora Group is not achieving concrete results in its efforts towards peace.

Chamorro emphasized the need to clearly and forcefully call upon the Reagan administration to stop promoting war and to adopt a more flexible position in order to achieve lasting peace in the region.

BRIEFS

PLC SECRETARY GENERAL -- Julio Centeno Gomez has been elected new secretary general of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party [PLC]. [Summary] [Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 83 PA]

NEW BATTALION -- Leon -- The Militiaman's Plaza was the scene of the presentation of the Vivian Hernandez Militia Battalion. This battalion includes courageous men and women, workers and peasants of State Production Units, and residents of nearby villages. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Nov 83 p 6 PA]

MILITIA BATTALION -- Last night Mateare turned over the first battalion of Sandinist People's Militias organized there to local Sandinist leaders. The battalion is composed of students, men, women, and professionals who are willing to defend the homeland in the face of any imperialist aggression. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 83 PA]

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND TITLES -- Within the framework of the consolidation of the agrarian reform, the government delivered more than 45,000 manzanas of land to peasants along almost the entire Pacific strip on the border with Honduras and the country's central region this weekend. Thousands of peasants in Regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 received agrarian reform titles which legalize their holding land, which they will be entitled to work for the future agricultural development of our country. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 83 PA]

USSR DONATION -- Three delegates from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR officially presented a donation yesterday to Nicaragua, consisting of portable calculators, film projectors, megaphones, and cameras valued at several thousand dollars. The donation was presented to representatives of the Sandinist Workers Federation. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Nov 83 p 9 PA]

LIBYAN GOVERNMENT DONATION -- The Libyan Government has donated a Falcon 20 plane to Nicaragua as part of a bilateral cooperation agreement between the two countries. Libyan Ambassador to Nicaragua Ibrahim Farhat officially delivered the aircraft at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Nov 83 PA]

FRG MEDICAL DONATION -- An FRG committee of solidarity with Nicaragua has donated 353 kg of medical equipment for the Carlos Tinoco Hospital in the Port of Corinto. The donation was channeled through internationalist doctors working in Nicaragua. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Nov 83 PA]

DPRK COOPERATION -- The installation of a center for seed research is included in DPRK cooperation plans for 1984, the DPRK Ambassador reported yesterday, adding that feasibility studies for this center will begin early next year. The DPRK, after granting a $30 million loan to Nicaragua in March 1983, has donated 2,000 tons of corn, 5,000 tons of steel, and 5,000 tons of urea in the past 6 months. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 83 PA]

BULGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER'S VISIT -- Dimitur Dachev, the Bulgarian deputy minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, is visiting Nicaragua to observe the implementation of joint cooperation programs and to discuss future plans. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Nov 83 PA]

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL VISITS -- The Yankees must know that the lesson of Vietnam is still fresh, Do Van Tai, deputy director of the Foreign Relations General Department of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, stated when he arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport for a visit yesterday. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Nov 83 p 12 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO THE NETHERLANDS -- Carlos Arguello, former deputy justice minister, has been appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to the Netherlands. Arguello confirmed this information in Esteli, where he was attending the inauguration of a special education center. [Text] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Nov 83 p 10 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO SENDS SECOND MESSAGE TO BETANCUR

PA012013 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Dec 83

["Text" of letter from Cuban President Fidel Castro to Colombian President Belisario Betancur; no date given]

[Text] Dear Mr President:

I am concerned about the report released today by the international news agency AFP that cites a communique from the group that kidnapped Jaime Betancur as setting a 10 December deadline for meeting all the group's demands published in EL BOGOTANO.

The AFP report, which quotes and comments on parts of the alleged communique, states, among other things, the following: The blood shed by magistrate Betancur Cuartas will not be in vain because the unprotected and working people will render tribute to it as a new symbol of our organization. Our position is clear and just, as will be the execution for the revolutionary causes that our organization professes. The communique reiterated the group's support for the ideals of the Cuban revolution that have inspired the ELN [Army of National Liberation], even though President Fidel Castro has condemned the kidnapping and has asked for the immediate release of Jaime Betancur.

In the last paragraph, AFP states: The communique indicated that Comrade Fidel Castro disagrees with their revolutionary action, since he has rejected the terrorist action.

I naturally do not have the entire text of that communique, but I can assure you that based on my observations of many years, this is not the language and style of the revolutionary organizations of the most varied leanings that have emerged during the last 25 years. I suspect that the communique is false, or there could be elements of another kind mixed up in or influencing the development of the events.

Among other things, it is unusual for revolutionary groups to openly express their support for the ideas of the Cuban revolution. This is even more strange following Cuba's strong criticism. The idea that the working people will render tribute to the blood of magistrate Betancur as a new symbol of the alleged organization is also strange and absurd.

Cuba is not honored, nor could it ever feel honored by the support of those who carry out such actions, which lack ethics and the most elementary political sense.

Our hope that Jaime's life will be spared is based on the fact that he might be held by persons motivated by revolutionary objectives, in which case they would be capable of understanding that they are committing a grave political error with an unjust action that deeply offends national and international public opinion, and that with it they are bringing discredit to any revolutionary ideal.

After today's communique, and due to its style and content, I begin to suspect that forces of another kind and with other motivations, either directly or indirectly, through the infiltration of some organization that considers itself revolutionary, are influencing the events.

Behind these events, there could be a great provocation against your policy of peace inside and outside Colombia, and the independence and dignity demonstrated by your country through your administration's foreign policy, the most relevant examples of which are your membership in the Nonaligned Movement, your prominent participation in the Contadora Group in favor of peace in Central America, and your attitude and efforts following the invasion of Grenada.

Due to the truly reactionary and negative character of such an action, both for Colombia and for the democratic, progressive, and revolutionary movement of Latin America and the Caribbean, no matter who is responsible, I believe it is advisable that this possibility also be pointed out and denounced.

On our part, through all channels, we are doing and will continue to do everything we can for the safety and life of your brother.

My exhortation as a revolutionary can only reach persons inspired by just ideas and principles, and in that case we do not hesitate to assume the historical responsibility of requesting a rectification from those responsible, one that would not dishonor them, but could instead even ennoble them. The truly tragic and irreparable thing would be to take that error to its final consequences. I am sure that this appeal, which has been made by all the people with the most progressive consciences of Colombia, Latin America, and the world, cannot be ignored by any truly revolutionary man or woman, and in this case, the problem will be solved. However, if something else is involved, all the honest and progressive politicians of this continent will not rest until they know, prove, and denounce the provocateurs who, hiding behind the cover of revolutionaries and in the name of revolution, committed the monstrous crime of sacrificing the life of Jaime Betancur.

Yours truly, Fidel Castro

'OUR AMERICA' ON U.S. INTERVENTION IN C.A.

PA011255 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 30 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, Miguel Angel Parada, rector of the University of El Salvador, said at a conference in Rome that the majority of Central American countries are a mere reflection of what the U.S. Government decides. This is exactly what happens in my country, he stressed; we are not a truly Salvadoran Government, but an appendage of the U.S. Government.

These words not only define the nature of the Salvadoran regime, but they also explain the shakiness of its policies. Certainly, the surprising decision of the regime headed by General [as heard] Alvaro Magana to hold presidential elections next March is another U.S. maneuver, and even for sectors close to the regime, the designation of a date for elections is inconceivable at a time when the sessions of the so-called Constituent Assembly are delayed and there is no electoral law of electoral registry. The announcement has brought new contradictions among the rightist political parties.

Interventionist U.S. policies have obstructed efforts for a negotiated and peaceful solution of the internal conflict in El Salvador, and have pressured the government commission to break off talks which, with the objective of seeking peace, it had initiated with the FMLN. The FMLN has reiterated its disposition to engage in dialogue.

Elections in El Salvador, the FMLN has stressed, are not genuine, because they are an imposition by the U.S. Government, a commitment between the regime and the U.S. Bipartisan Commission designated by Ronald Reagan.

It is no secret that the United States is behind the plans for direct military intervention in El Salvador with the participation of Honduran troops and with Washington's full support. The U.S. Government also engages in other maneuvers, intended to make the U.S. Congress and public sensitive to interventionist policies in Central America. The guerrilla radio station Radio Venceremos has charged that the recent changes within the Salvadoran military command are aimed at reaffirming military control of the regime by the United States. The new commanders are officers who unconditionally support the Pentagon, which is trying to control the prominent divisions among the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

The United States is not unaware of the counterinsurgency offensive initiated by the Salvadoran regime's troops in Morazan, Usulutan, La Union, San Miguel, San Vicente, and Cabanas Departments. To this end, it has provided millions of dollars in economic and military aid to the Salvadoran authorities. The counterinsurgency operation includes bombing civilian populations and mobilizing thousands of troops to dislodge guerrillas from their positions. Add another factor of extreme seriousness: the infiltration of Honduran Army troops in the border areas of Salvador's Chalatenango Department. This provocation is even stronger because it takes place while Honduran troops were participating in joint military maneuvers with thousands of U.S. soldiers in that country, on the border with El Salvador.

To find a solution to the conflict in El Salvador and Central America, it is essential that U.S. intervention cease. Only in this way will the grave danger of an even greater confrontation, which threatens to extend to all Central America, be eliminated.

DELEGATE AT UN CONDEMNS AID TO ISRAEL

PA011615 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Cuba has condemned the economic, political, diplomatic, and military support that the United States is giving Israel, enabling it to maintain its intransigence and defy the international community's will with impunity. Speaking to the UN Special Political Committee, Cuban delegate Eumelio Caballero stressed that pressure must be increased to force Israel to respect international law and the countless UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian and Middle East problem.

The Tel Aviv regime's biggest violation of the human rights of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples is its insistence on retaining the occupied territories by force, denying them the right to freedom and free determination, Caballero added.

In his speech to the UN committee, Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, said that the Palestinians will not capitulate in their struggle for independence and self-determination, and he charged that the United States and Israel are responsible for the current political tension in the Middle East.

FAR TO CELEBRATE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING

FL020036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The military ceremony commemorating the 27th anniversary of the landing of the "Granma" and of the founding of the FAR will begin tomorrow, Friday, at 0900 at the rifle range of the Maximo Gomez Military Academy.

During the ceremony, there will be a parade in which students from the General Antonio Maceo Interservice School, the Commander Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School, the Technical-Military Institute, and the Naval Academy will participate as well as representatives from the Western Army and the Territorial Troops Militia.

Radio Rebelde will broadcast the military ceremony live and Tele Rebelde Television will do a delayed broadcast beginning at 1800 tomorrow, Friday.

Raul Castro Honored as Founder

FL020158 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], today received a certificate crediting him as founder of the FAR Party. Raul presented the certificate to a group of comrades, who, in the former 56th Division of the then Eastern Army, began the process of building the party.

JESUS MONTANE RECEIVES BRAZILIAN DELEGATION

FL011553 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the party Politburo, has received a delegation of members of the Brazilian Congress that is visiting our country invited by the National Assembly of the people's government. At the meeting, matters related to the social structure of our country, the principal tasks and achievements of the Cuban revolution, and matters related to the Brazilian situation were discussed.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ GREETS CEMA DELEGATES

FL011501 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and Cuban representative to CEMA, has held talks with members of the delegations taking part in the 24th meeting of the chiefs of investment offices of CEMA countries. During the meeting, the Cuban vice president referred to the importance Cuba attaches to technological development and inventions, expressing gratitude for the assistance that Cuba receives from CEMA members at a time when U.S. imperialist forces are using every means to deny Cuba access to all technical innovations.

On behalf of the delegates, the first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR, Lev Komarov, expressed his appreciation for the remarks, and gave assurances regarding the support and cooperation that, in the field of inventions, is being given and will continue to be given to Cuba.

AMBASSADOR MEETS HUNGARY'S GASPAR IN BUDAPEST

FL011257 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest -- Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary general of Hungarian unions, has met with Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, the Cuban ambassador to that country. Matters pertaining to the views between the Cuban and Hungarian union movement were discussed during the very cordial meeting. Bilateral relations between the two countries were also discussed.

BARBADOS

17TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED QUIETLY

FL011353 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Barbados celebrated the 17th anniversary of its independence from Britain yesterday, but official festivities were held to a minimum. There was a traditional early morning parade and a reception hosted by acting Prime Minister Bernard St John, but no other government sponsored activity to mark the anniversary. Most of the celebrating was left to private organizations and individuals, who organized picnics, parties, and sporting and cultural events to mark the occasion.

GRENADA

RED CROSS LIST REPORTS 24 GRENADIANS MISSING

FL011311 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Life continues to return to normal in Grenada, with soldiers and special unit officers of the Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces appearing to have their hands full with an increase in small crimes.

Also, a list issued yesterday by the Missing Persons Bureau set up by the International Red Cross, shows 24 Grenadians unaccounted for since last month's coup and resulting military intervention. This gives the first indication of how many people may have died on October 19th, when Grenadian Army soldiers fired on a crowd of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's supporters at Fort Rupert.

Officials say that Grenadians have been slow in turning up at the Missing Persons Bureau to report missing relatives, probably because most of them have not heard of the bureau's existence.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SAYS PNP TO HOLD MONTHLY 'PEOPLE'S FORUMS'

FL012234 Bridgetown CANA in English 2119 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 1, CANA -- Jamaica's main opposition People's National Party [PNP], which lost its parliamentary representation when it boycotted this week's nomination day proceedings for December 15 general elections, says it will use a series of monthly "people's forums" to get its message to the people.

The incumbent Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] of Prime Minister Edward Seaga was returned to power Tuesday before a vote in the poll because 54 of its candidates were nominated unopposed for the 60 seats.

PNP President Michael Manley said the new House of Representative (lower house) would be a bogus Parliament.

"Seaga can take the Parliament, we will take the people," Manley told a mass rally in Kingston last night. Manley said the PNP would ensure that its members had adequate representation despite its absence from the House. Each month a "people's forum" would be held to discuss the prevailing issues and problems at national level.

The PNP decided against contesting the snap election because the three-year-old voters list had not been brought up to date; neither were promised measures to minimize fraud fully completed.

The party had nine seats in the last Parliament, after losing power in 1980 after eight years to Seaga's JLP, which had 51 seats.

Manley said that at the constituency level, the PNP would be seeking the cooperation of JLP supporters working along with the PNP to deal with problems in the communities which make up the constituency. Manley said that problems faced by JLP supporters were the same ones faced by the PNP's in the communities. The PNP would be doing its best to end feuding between the two parties and try to forge a unity to tackle the problems together.

The 60 representatives named by the party to look over the constituencies in the absence of PNP members of Parliament would work with party activists and executives at the community level, Manley added. Problems would be brought to the attention of the government and, Manley said, it could not afford to ignore them because "they would have you -- the people -- to answer to because you protest."

On the day that the new electoral list and a voter photo identification and thumb print scheme, as agreed in 1980 by the two parties, were ready, the PNP would be willing to contest elections, Manley said.

He told the rally that the new form of opposition which the PNP was introducing marked "a new beginning" in the 45-year-old history of the party and the country.

SEAGA EXPLAINS DECISION TO CALL ELECTIONS

FL011559 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] Following is the text of a statement by the Prime Minister, Rt Hon Edward Seaga, regarding the decision to call early General Elections: "The Nation will have seen in this morning's press a grave charge by the Opposition People's National Party [PNP] calling for my resignation based on allegations that have deceived the people of Jamaica in regard to the passing of the September IMF Tests.

"This has far-reaching implications in relation to whether a Prime Minister who deceives the people of Jamaica, particularly in so vital an area as the country's major economic policies, is capable of leading the country through the vital stage of implementing the new economic measures which I have recently tabled in Parliament and which are the life-line to Jamaica's future.

"At an emergency meeting held this morning, the Cabinet agreed that the overriding concern of the country at this time must be continued confidence which the people of Jamaica place in the Government and in its Prime Minister.

"The funadmental issue that is at stake is one that goes to the very root of the democratic system on which our Constitution is based -- namely, that the people have the right to be represented by an administration in whom they can place their trust, and which they believe will act in good faith at all times, with integrity, and in their best interests.

"I wish to set the grave implications of this allegation in the framework of the facts.

"On October 7th, I was advised by the bank of Jamaica that it was satisfied that we had successfully met the IMF Tests for September quarter. I duly made a public statement to this effect. On October 10th, three days later, the Bank of Jamaica advised me that the IMF had disagreed with the treatment of certain elements of debt in the computation of the performance criteria, despite the fact that the same treatment had been used in respect of previous computations, to the certain knowledge of the IMF.

"On this basis, an impasse between the Fund and the Bank of Jamaica existed with each side maintaining its interpretation. This impasse continued for four weeks with neither side yielding until it was decided to break the impasse by discontinuing the Extended Fund Facility Agreement between Jamaica and IMF, and substituting a new 15 month stand-by Credit Facility to take its place. These facts were all announced by me in my statement to Parliament on Wednesday. It is against this background that the PNP has accused me of deceiving the Jamaican people.

Confidence

"The paramount issue therefore is the challenge to my sincerity, my honesty, and my integrity, based upon a public statement which I made, the accuracy of which was the subject of technical interpretations between Jamaica and the IMF, the resolution of which was not concluded, having been superseded by another Agreement.

"This gives a unique dimension to this charge, and lifts it out of the area of mere political point scoring into one which is calculated to undermine confidence in the Prime Minister by the Jamaica people and by persons and institutions abroad.

"This charge takes on an even greater significance at this time, when I have just announced bold and far-reaching economic measures, which require the continued confidence of the people of Jamaica in their Government and its Prime Minister to ensure their success.

"The IMF Agreement is the basis on which the major financial resources flow -- from the World Bank, AID, and the international banking system -- to support our need for foreign exchange. It is for this reason that it is our economic life-line.

"The provisions of the new Agreement constitute the 1 inch pin of the Government's economic strategy for 1984 and onwards. We are dealing here, therefore, with the single most critical factor governing the future of the Jamaican economy and the basis on which confidence must be developed to build hope for the future. To discredit this is to undermine the confidence for investment in production and employment; the stability of the rate of exchange and of prices which the housewife pays; new investments which generate critical earnings in foreign exchange to pay our debts, import drugs, food, raw materials, fertiliser, oil, and equipment -- without which the economy would be paralysed.

"To attack the credibility of the centrepiece of the Government's economic policy by allegations of deceit in its presentation, which imply that the programme and its targets are not to be believed because of alleged misrepresentation, is an entitlement which the Opposition enjoys and in which it has full freedom to indulge.

"But equally, the Government knows the importance of this programme, which is fundamental to the hopes for the future prosperity of the economy. It knows that the chances of the programme's success are being severely impaired by accusations that the Prime Minister has decided for the people on aspects of the Agreement, and, by implication, could not be trusted to make an honest presentation on the programme. Therefore, it must inevitably take the necessary steps to seek a mandate from the people, which alone can restore the confidence in the leadership necessary to properly fulfil the objectives of the Government.

"To allow this attack to pass would be to encourage further undermining of the basis of economic and social recovery until hopes are dashed to despair. A new wave of dislocations would commence; the exchange rate would reflect the lack of confidence by staggering increases, with the painful movement of prices; flight of our foreign exchange to other countries would bleed our resources, precipitating more devaluations, more price resources, precipitating more devaluations, more price increases, more unemployment, more suffering, more trauma, in an ever-tightening circle of economic strangulations."

Recourse

"I want to make it quite clear that I do not deny the Opposition the right to attack our policies, programmes, and even members of the Government including myself, as indeed Oppositions do and will continue to do. But equally it is only to expect that if such attacks undermine the centrepiece of Government's economic policies and seek to discredit the normal authority of the Prime Minister, then it is inevitable that to defend the integrity of its political leadership the Government may or may not choose as an absolute recourse to seek a vote of confidence from the people to renew its mandate.

"At this delicately balanced time in our economic planning, when bold and far-reaching steps have been taken designed to achieve confidence in our economy, without which no economic recovery is possible, anything which sticks at the roots of that confidence threatens to kill the economic tree which they support and nourish. Without the secure knowledge that both my Government and myself retain the full confidence and support of the people of Jamaica, we would not be able to carry out our policies which are designed to provide a fuller and better life for all Jamaicans.

"So critical is the future of the IMF programme to all of us; so important is it that the confidence with which it is backed is established without doubt nationally and internationally; so central to the strength of this confidence is the support which the Government and its leadership must enjoy, that we have chosen to put the matter beyond all question by seeking the renewal of our mandate by the voters."

Challenge

"Let those who contend otherwise take their challenge to the people and in the true sense of our democracy let the people decide! It is, to say the least, a courageous decision to seek the support of the people not when good things are being given away, but when there is a mix of both popular and unpopular measures which have to be taken relentlessly and decisively to cure the economic ills from which the country is suffering. We have not shirked our responsibility to do the right thing even if there is pain; we have not tried to buy popularity at the expense of the country; we have not printed money to ease the burden when the firm decision of strong leadership requires reduction of expenditure.

"These measures, despite the pain of adjustment which we are all feeling, are beginning to pay off. This year, 1983, was expected to be the worst of our three-year administration, showing 3 per cent negative growth and much increased unemployment. Well, official figures just released indicate that we could end this year with a small positive growth, and the rate of unemployment on the latest figures released last week show a fall from 27.9 per cent to 26.1 per cent, which is even lower than the 28 per cent at which we took over; not a solution by any means,but moving in the right direction when most other countries are experiencing far greater unemployment.

"The big negative of this year which has hurt so many of us has been an expected 18 and 1/2 per cent increase in the cost of living, up from the very low single digit figures to which we reduced inflation in our first two years. But the biggest jump in prices were absorbed this year and it is particularly for that reason that we must ensure that confidence is not eroded as we attempt to restore greater stability in the economy next year -- not without price increase, but significantly less than this year.

"We are not afraid to take the courageous step of putting the popular and unpopular facts before the people because we are confident that the people are not afraid of the steps that are necessary to once again restore our country to financial health and strength, step by step.

"Before I complete this presentation, I must record the great anguish which this decision has caused me and my Government, certainly not because we were concerned at openly seeking the popular support of the people at precisely the time when others would run and hide, but because in doing so at this time we would have to rely on a Voters List that was at least 2 years behind in currency.

"Let us be clear what this means. A number of new voters, including some young people, will not be able to participate in this General Election. And we all feel a deep moral obligation to enable them to do so. Yet this would not have been possible for at least another six months. In the meanwhile, what damage is to be done would have been done.

"Clearly this would not be an answer when equally clearly an urgent answer was needed. Already the moral obligation to provide an opportunity for all to register to vote must equally be balanced against the moral obligation to ensure that our people at all times have in positions of leadership those in whom they can repose full confidence. If this confidence is jarred or shattered by allegations of deceit then it cannot be an answer to say: 'Wait until 6 months when the new Voters List are ready and I will deal with your allegations then.'

"There are urgencies in national life which escape all our planning and such is this occasion. But it is little comfort that the necessity of this instance, while answering the immediate call, is still at the expense of those who won't be able to participate. This has been the deep agony with which I have wrestled in coming to the conclusion to issue an urgent call for elections. I hope that my decision will be understood in the light of circumstances which can plague our future and prejudice even more the future of the same young people who may not be able to participate, for it is more so their future than ours.

"In the balance, it was a judgment which weighed our moral commitment to steer the right course for the future for the sake of us all, that bridged the gap of agony, that filled it with an urgent need to settle ourselves to a course of certainty, dispelling doubts and shadows which alone can shake our conviction in re-building Jamaica.

"May we pursue the course we have taken to seek the higher wisdom of the people in peace, and with the guidance of God Almighty, for the safety and security of our country and our children."

ST LUCIA

DEPUTY MINISTER ON CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

FL011343 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] St Lucia's Deputy Prime Minister George Mallet says the least developed islands of the Caribbean need help to participate meaningfully in the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

He said the roads, ports, airports, and electricity and water supply of many of the islands are inadequate to attract investment and facilitate trade. Mr Mallet warns that unless those deficiencies are tackled, investors in the Caribbean will gravitate to more developed islands in the region. In his words, the rich will grow richer and the poor, by comparison, will become poorer.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GUYANESE WOMAN NAMED UN INFORMATION DIRECTOR

FL020226 Bridgetown CANA in English 0055 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] United Nations, Dec 1, CANA-REUTER -- Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has announced his appointment of Hazel Burnett-Edwards as director of UN information in Trinidad and Tobago, also covering the other anglophone states in the Caribbean area. A citizen of Guyana and former editor and writer in its Information Ministry and broadcasting service, she first joined the UN Secretariat in 1963. Lately, she has been heading the Caribbean unit of the UN Radio Service. She will take up her post in Port of Spain in mid-January, the announcement said.

Miss Burnett-Edwards, 43, is a graduate of Bishop's High School, Georgetown, and Long Island University, and attended The Arts Student League, a leading New York art school.

PROTEST LODGED AGAINST FRANCE, NETHERLANDS

NC011725 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The Hague, Dec 1 (AFP) -- Suriname has lodged official protests with the Dutch and French Governments following last week's uncovering of a plot to overthrow Colonel Deysi Bouterse's military government, the Dutch agency ANP reported today in a despatch from Paramaribo.

The report, quoting Security Minister Wilfred Maynard, said the basis for the protests was that the plot was being hatched in the Netherlands and would have been launched from French Guiana, Suriname's eastern neighbour on the northern coast of South America.

Mr Maynard, in a television broadcast last night, accused the Dutch Government of supporting the plot, which reportedly included plans to assassinate several leading figures in the former Dutch colony. He said he could not believe that Dutch and French intelligence services were unaware of the plot.

When the Surinamese authorities announced the coup plan on Tuesday they blamed it on the Dutch-based Council for the Liberation of Suriname, which is headed by former President Henk Chin-a-Sen. The council has denied any involvement in the scheme and a Dutch spokesman today rejected Mr Maynard's allegations.

The authorities in Paramaribo said that 14 people had been arrested in connection with the plot.

International Organizations Informed

FL011423 Hilversum International Service in English 0730 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The Government of Suriname has sent letters of protest to the Netherlands and France claiming that preparatory activities for an invasion of Suriname by a mercenary force had taken place in Holland and in French Guiana.

Announcing the news in a television appearance, the Surinamese minister of the Armed Forces and Police, Wilfred Maynard, said that the UN Security Council, the OAS, and the Nonaligned Movement had been informed of the plans for a takeover and the steps taken by the Paramaribo government to prevent it.

Minister Maynard accused the Dutch Government and media of lending support to a plot which would have Surinamese people kill their own countrymen. He considers it impossible that the Dutch and French intelligence services were not aware of the plans.

On Surinamese television details of the plot were given by the commander of the Surinamese Military Police. Apparently a campaign of propaganda, arson, and murder was to create chaos in Suriname and thus prepare the country for a counter takeover. Behind the plan, according to the commander, was the Dutch-based Council for the Liberation of Suriname. The council, meanwhile, has rejected the accusation.

DUTCH PARTIES DECLINE INVITATION TO CEREMONY

PM020954 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Nov 83 p 3

[Own political correspondent reports: "Left-wing Parties Reject Bouterse Invitation"]

[Text] The Hague, 25 Nov -- Surinamese Army Commander Bouterse recently invited a number of Dutch opposition parties to visit Paramaribo to attend the proclamation of the 25 February movement, but none of the parties accepted the invitation. The government parties, the Christian Democratic Appeal and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, did not receive an invitation from Bouterse.

The Labor Party, Democrats '66, the Pacifist Socialist Party, and the Political Party of Radicals received invitations to send three unspecified representatives of their party to Paramaribo to attend yesterday's large-scale commemoration ceremony. The Communist Party of the Netherlands was the only opposition party not to receive an invitation.

None of the parties received any more detailed information about why Bouterse was suddenly seeking an approach, after all contacts between the Dutch political parties and Suriname had been broken for years. It is also unclear why only they and not the other parties were invited. This morning the Surinamese Embassy was unavailable for comment.

In addition, all the Dutch political parties' chairmen, including those of the Christian Democratic Appeal, the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, and the Communist Party of the Netherlands, received invitations to a reception being given today by Ambassador Herrenberg in The Hague. The parties have also turned down this invitation.

BRAZIL

ALFONSIN'S MEETING WITH OPPOSITION CRITICIZED

PY010300 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] The fact that Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin met with leaders of the Brazilian opposition -- headed by Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] -- before meeting with any representatives of Figueiredo's government has been harshly criticized in official circles (and not only among diplomats).

It is noted that if the initiative to hold the meeting came from the PMDB politicians, as a good diplomatic practice Alfonsin should have made some gesture toward the Brazilian Government, under any pretext in order to show his impartiality regarding Brazil's domestic affairs. If the initiative did not come from the politicians, the issue becomes even more delicate.

For the time being, this slip in diplomacy is charged to Alfonsin's inexperience. It is hoped that the Argentine president's swearing-in, at which the Brazilian Government will be represented by Minister Leitao de Abreu, will smooth things out.

SUPREME COURT EXTRADITES ITALIAN TERRORIST

PY020129 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Dec 83 p 6

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- The neofascist Orlando Gaetano will have to serve a 15-year prison term in Italy, where he has been sentenced for the crimes of theft, kidnapping, carrying a false identity, and offending the Constitution. The Supreme Court decided yesterday by a majority vote to grant Gaetano's extradition requested by the Italian Government, which now has 60 days to take the Sicilian from the Federal Police in Brasilia, where he is under arrest, back to Italy.

Justice Francisco Rezek, whose thesis prevailed, contended that Orlando Gaetano, who belongs to a rightist political group, should be judged on the basis of having committed common, not political, crimes. The Brazilian Constitution forbids extradition for political crimes.

GUYANA

NEW COMMITTEE TO SUPERVISE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

FL020048 Bridgetown CANA in English 2343 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 1, CANA -- A three-member committee has been appointed by the Guyana Cabinet to exercise general supervision of the financial affairs of the country, a government statement said.

"The committee will be headed by Prime Minister Doctor Ptolemy Reid and includes a vice president, Desmond Hoyte, and minister of finance and economic planning, Carl Greenidge," the statement said.

Chairman of the Board of the State Planning Commission Haslyn Parris and Auditor General Pat Farnum are advisers to the committee set up by Cabinet. The committee will "oversee and monitor the financial systems, mechanisms, procedures, and performance of both central and local government agencies including corporations, boards and other entities established by the government."

It will also oversee the preparation and implementation of the national budget.

This year's budget of 1,368 million dollars (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) was presented last February 15.

MEXICO

CHINESE DELEGATION MEETS WITH JAVELLY AT SEDUE

FL020003 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 1 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The People's Republic of China is interested in Mexican programs and experiences in the areas of ecology, urban affairs, and housing, it was announced today by the Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology (SEDUE). The announcement stated that a Chinese parliamentary delegation has been in Mexico since last Sunday. The delegation, headed by legislator Peng Chong, met today with Secretary of Urban Development and Ecology Marcelo Javelly Girard.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH INDIA -- An economic cooperation agreement and a financial cooperation protocol that were signed by the Mexican and Indian Governments on 12 November 1982 have been ratified by representatives of the two governments in Mexico City. The agreement provides for cooperation in the commercial, industrial, energy, communication, transportation, and tourist sectors, while the financial protocol indicates actions to be implemented aimed at fostering and strengthening financial cooperation through the implementation of bilateral exchanges in other areas. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 12 Nov 83 PA]

PARAGUAY

TWO YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR DISTRIBUTING PAMPHLETS

PY302025 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Nov 83 p 39

[Text] Manuel Benitez Florentin, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), has reported that two youngsters who belong to the PLRA were arrested in the Yguazu Theater during the exhibition of the film "Gandhi" last night. The arrested are Jose Luis Zaldivar, and Alberto Alderete.

According to Benitez Florentin, a few minutes after the intermission of the film "Gandhi" -- around 2230 -- the lights were suddenly turned on in the Yguazu Theater and two uniformed policemen went directly to where Zaldivar and Alderete were sitting to arrest them. Asked why the two were being arrested, the policemen said that the two youngsters were charged with distributing phamphlets in the theater. Benitez Florentin added that the policemen were from the First Police Precinct.

The police officer on duty in the First Police Precinct said that he knew nothing about the arrests and that it was up to the Police Public Relations Department to report on the case, but this department was also unable to give any information about the arrests.

Youths Released

PY012232 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Dec 83 p 14

[Excerpt] Jose Luis Zaldivar and Alberto Alderete, members of the Authentic Radical Liberal Youth [JLRA], were released yesterday. They were both arrested on Saturday, 26 November, at the "Yguazu" movie theater while distributing pamphlets. The movie "Gandhi" was being shown at that time.